FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861. [NO. 2309.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Ladies of Chatham—kind, noble and patriotic friends, we miss you much. The unlimited regard shown us before our departure for the war camp in defence of our homes, and you whom we prize above all things earthly. Your names will ever be held near and dear with us—indelible in our hearts. We will fight and die for you. We are now enduring the privations of camp life; have left our homes, mothers, companions, and babes, to manifest our sincerity for those dearest to us by shedding our blood in the field of battle for them if need be. Bear in mind, noble patriotic ladies, all over the State, that your attention must be to the soldiers and your country all the time. Don't forget that Winter is drawing near, when many of us will suffer much, not being accustomed to camp life. Prepare good warm clothing, and warm socks. Let all do their part and the task will be easy. I must say emphatically that the ladies have been true, most of them from the first, and have done a great deal. Without them our victory would be lost. With such as the glorious old North State holds, the world cannot conquer us. When on the bended knee send up kind petitions for us, the Chatham boys. S. S. C.

Camp Carolina, near Raleigh, Aug. 28th, 1861.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

The following petition, which was read in the House of Commons on Saturday last, affords an interesting and amusing insight into the manner in which business was sometimes transacted by the circumlocution office in this City. We have no doubt that under Gov. Clark the business of the different departments charged with military affairs, will be transacted with directness and promptitude. Mr. Woody is entitled to the sympathy of all compassionate people; and what is much more important to him, we think he is entitled to pay for his horse:—

To the Hon. the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Your petitioner humbly showeth, that sometime during the month of May last, he sold a horse to Mr. Thomas H. Bridgers, who represented himself as the agent of the State for the purchase of horses for the use of Capt. Ramseur's company of artillery then encamped near Raleigh; that the price agreed on for the horse was eighty dollars, for which Mr. Bridgers gave his due bill as agent for the Ellis Light Artillery.

Your petitioner afterwards presented the claim to Mr. Courts, Public Treasurer, who referred him to the Governor; but owing to the health of the Governor he did not see him, but was told by his Private Secretary, Mr. Daves, that the claim must be presented to Mr. Branch, Paymaster General, and on going to him, he informed your petitioner that the payment of the claim must be made by Mr. Guion on the order of Capt. Ramseur. Application was made to Capt. Ramseur, who referred your petitioner to Mr. Guion; but on the matter being brought to the notice of the latter, he stated that he had nothing to do with it. Your petitioner by this time had become somewhat weary of making so many fruitless applications, and proffered to pay a Mr. Clayton, who was in some way connected with the Military Department, three dollars to put the matter in a proper shape to realize the money; that Mr. Clayton held out inducements from day to day, to encourage the belief that it would soon be fixed, until the day before the departure of Capt. Ramseur's company from the vicinity of Raleigh. At that time your petitioner saw Capt. Ramseur, who endorsed on the back of the due bill that the horse was well worth the money, but that he was not suited to his purpose. With the due bill being thus endorsed, your petitioner again went to see Mr. Branch, but he was absent in Virginia. Somebody suggested the propriety of laying the matter before Mr. Winslow, one of the members of the Military Board. So accordingly he went to Mr. Winslow, and was informed by him that he had nothing to do with it, and that it must be attended to by Mr. Branch; so Mr. Branch having by this time returned, your petitioner again brought the matter to his notice, and he sent your petitioner to the Board of Claims. Well, the Board of Claims was next tried, and they refused to allow it, because they had, they said, no evidence that Mr. Bridgers was a legally authorized agent to purchase horses, although your petitioner has good reason to believe, from vouchers in the Comptroller's office, that contracts of his making have been paid.

And here the matter rests: Your petitioner has sold his horse and got a due bill for him, but finds it impossible to find the man or official whose business it is to take up the said due bill. The horse is yet in the possession and is yet the property of the State, and is now in possession of Mr. M. A. Bledsoe, who holds him as the State's property.

Your petitioner respectfully asks your honorable body to take the matter in hand, and grant him redress for the wrongs he has sustained and is sustaining in being thus kept out of the money due him for the aforesaid horse, and he will pray, &c.

Most respectfully,
M. A. WOODY,
Aug. 24, 1861. of Person Co. N. C.

Confederate Loan.—We learn from the Commissioners, that the amount thus far subscribed to the Confederate loan in this City is $36,800. This does very well for a beginning, but the books here should be made to foot up at least $100,000.
Raleigh Standard.

The Confederate Loan.—About $75,000 have been subscribed in this county and forwarded by Mr. Myers to the State commissioners at Wilmington. Two additional commissioners have been appointed for this place, J. H. Wilson and J. H. Carson, owing to the absence of two of the three originally appointed. $75,000 more ought to be subscribed in this county.—*Char. Dem.*

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"A GREAT NUISANCE."

A petition is in circulation among the German Republicans of Illinois praying the President to remove Cameron, as "a great nuisance." The following is a copy of the petition:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, American citizens, having come to the conclusion, and sincerely believing, that Mr. Simon Cameron, your Excellency's present Secretary of War, is in every respect wholly unfit for the high and, at the present time, doubly important position your Excellency has entrusted him with, and further believing that he is, in fact, a great nuisance to the country, would most respectfully pray your Excellency to rid the nation and yourself of the said officer, and to replace him by a nobler and an abler man, in whom all loyal citizens may confide.

"Discharge Simon Cameron and you have won the country a dozen victories!

LEAD.—The National Intelligencer is "sorry to learn" that the richest lead mine in Missouri, and probably in the world, is now in the possession of the Confederates. It is the best lead on the globe, and inexhaustible.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1861.

RUMOR OF YANKEES OFF OUR COAST.—We have rumors of the appearance of several Yankee vessels off Cape Hatteras, and suppositions that a force will be landed from them. It is probably the fleet mentioned in the following extract from a Norfolk letter of the 27th in the Richmond Dispatch, sent to sink old vessels filled with stone in the channels of our inlets:—

"An expedition—18 vessels—consisting of two steam frigates, steam transports, sailing vessels, barges, &c.—left Fortress Monroe last evening. The expedition passed the Capes and bore away southwardly. One of the frigates has returned. The object is supposed to be the more effectual blockading of Southern ports by the nonsensical plan of sinking old hulks, &c., filled with stone and especially at the inlets of the North Carolina coast."

It is quite probable, however, that troops will be landed from the yankee vessels if there be a chance to steal any thing, or to burn a dwelling or destroy a crop of corn. There are several regiments of North Carolina volunteers in that neighborhood, who will doubtless pay their respects to the invaders, should they land.

We shall doubtless hear of the fleet all along our coast, from Hatteras to Fort Caswell.

IMPORTANT REPORTS.—We have a letter from Raleigh dated yesterday afternoon, mentioning a rumor prevalent there, said to be founded on a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. W. Winslow to Gov. Clark, that *Gen. Scott had resigned.* Also, mentioning a dispatch that Gen. Lee had surrounded Rosencranz and taken him prisoner.

As to Gen. Scott, we shall not be surprised if he would like to resign. His military glory is under a cloud since the Bull Run race, and his career is ended. His sun is set. He has been superceded by a man half his age, who never commanded till now, who was never higher than Captain till three months ago, who now comes into the army from the Superintendency of a railroad. He is denounced at the North, and the act of superseding him justifies the inference that both his competency and his loyalty are doubted, even at Washington. But he has scarcely resigned. We have in the Richmond papers a Washington dispatch of the 27th, and it is barely possible that any thing later could have reached Mr. Winslow (in Richmond we suppose he is.)

As to Gen. Lee, the same report of his capture of Rosencranz is in the Richmond papers of yesterday morning. The Examiner denies and disproves it, leaving us, however, confidently to anticipate that such a capture will soon be made.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment has been moved from Yorktown to Ship Point—which we believe is about 10 miles below Yorktown, directly on the Chesapeake Bay—where we suppose they will throw up fresh earth-works.

Their address is still Yorktown.

A letter has been received here from one of our Fayetteville boys, who says that he is better pleased with the place than with Yorktown, though the water is not so good. He thinks the change will improve the health of the regiment.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday last the 26th Volunteer Regiment, now at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, elected the Hon. Z. B. Vance its Colonel, and Henry K. Burgwin, Jr., (now Major commanding the camp,) its Lieut. Colonel.

It was announced a few days ago, in a Virginia paper, that the Hon. T. L. Clingman had been elected Colonel of some regiment. Was this the regiment? And was the announcement made in advance of the election? If so, we don't see what else can be done for Mr. Clingman but to send him to the Confederate Senate.

By the way, Tuesday was set apart for the election of Senators, but we suppose it did not take place or we should have heard the result.

"THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE."—Read the article under this from the Standard. Is it any wonder that the officials about Raleigh have made themselves odious—a hissing and a by-word throughout the State?

The Legislature.—Some informalities prevented the bill of the extra session for the Coal Fields Railroad going into operation at the the time of its passing. A resolution giving effect to it has been passed by the present session, and the work will be put through.
Wilmington Journal.

"Informalities?" What were they? We would like to be informed, as we never heard of them before; and if the Journal can point them out it will relieve the officials at Raleigh from the reproach of having refused to do what the Legislature expressly ordered them to do, viz: to issue $200,000 of State bonds to the Coal Fields railroad Company. This law was passed at the Winter session, and not at the extra session, as the Journal says; and if the order of the Legislature had been obeyed, as it ought to have been, the road might now have been finished to the Egypt Shaft.

What were the informalities?

Troops Raised by North Carolina.—We learn from the report of the Military Secretay, Gov. Winslow, which was read in the Senate on Saturday, that this State has already raised 25 regiments and 4 battalions, making in all 20,570 men. About 15,000 of these are in Virginia.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Surely 25 regiments and 4 battalions must number more than 20,570 men? The 1st Regiment for instance has 12 companies, which we are informed average at least 120 men. And almost every company that we have seen accounts of, numbered about 100.

THE FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—On yesterday the first bale of New Cotton received here this season was bought by the Beaver Creek company, at 12½ cents, from Daniel McKinnon, Esq. of Richmond county. We do not keep the run of such things, but are inclined to think this unusually early.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.—Roderick McRae, Esq., of this place, has left at this office a specimen of "Lace Leather," which he manufactures for bands, and "Bicker Leather." It is said by proprietors of Factories to be the best article of the kind made; and he can fill orders to any extent.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A correspondent requests us to correct an error in a recent letter of his, which stated that the second company in that county was called the Pekin Tigers. Its name is the Montgomery Grays. The writer says he did not intend to do injustice to any portion of the county, but only mentioned the name from report.

A HINT.—Most of the old Subscribers to the Observer, those who did not come within our rule of cash in advance, appear to forget that there is a time for payment at all, either in advance or otherwise. It is seldom now-a-days that we have the pleasure of hearing from one of them. We are thus thrown mainly upon our cash subscribers, at a time when none should forget us, since the usual advertising and other resources are crippled or cut off.

Our force is so reduced by the camp that we cannot send out accounts; but will not our friends take the hint?

THE LEGISLATURE.—Yesterday's Standard contains the proceedings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, with a remark that little of public interest was done on Monday. The important portion of the doings of the three first named days were presented in a correspondent's letter in our last.

The bill to abolish the Convention, after having passed its 2d reading, 59 to 28, seems to be encountering "the sober second thought." One member (Mr. Hayes of Cherokee,) who had voted for it, avowed a change of opinion, and on his motion it was postponed from Saturday to Wednesday. In the discussion, Mr. Meares said that "when he heard derogatory allusions to the venerable men, the wisest and the purest of the State, who composed that body, he felt as a North Carolinian it deserved rebuke. For himself he cared nothing as to what might be said or done—he should in all probability not assemble with the Convention again, but as a member of this House he must demur to the defamatory remarks which had been uttered upon this floor. Can any doubt the patriotism, the wisdom, the purity of such men as Ruffin and Badger and a host of others in that body? Impossible. Would mere tyros in the law like those whom he saw around him pronounce the acts of Convention a usurpation, an unwarranted exercise of power, when endorsed by the late Chief Justice Ruffin and a large majority of that body? He blushed for them."

The bill to pay the 1st Regiment was offered by Mr. Merrimon and advocated by him and Messrs. Wright and Person.

Mr. Merrimon proposed a resolution to elect one Confederate Senator from each of the two old parties. Laid on the table, 49 to 44.

The Salisbury Watchman publishes a letter in which it is plainly shown that the Convention must meet again, for the purpose of electing a Governor, as there will be no such officer from August 1862 to Jan'y 1863—the term of Speaker Clark expiring at the election in August 1862.

The same letter calls attention to the plain and express prohibition in the Constitution against officers of the army or navy, or contractors, holding seats in the Legislature; yet several such prohibited persons continue to hold seats, and the Senate rejected a resolution to declare their seats vacant.

The writer speaks of one other important matter, as follows:—

"We often hear it said that there is no party now—that we are all for the country and that to revive old party issues would be not only the height of folly, but would even be dangerous, not to say treasonable. But hear what the editor of the State Journal says in the issue of the 21st inst:

"The laying off of the State into ten Congressional Districts, and the election of two Senators, is a work that will necessarily excite old party feelings, but may (not) on that account be overlooked. *We confess we are in favor of ten Democratic districts to be represented by ten Democratic Representatives*, but if we can't get that we'll do the next best thing possible—*take all that we can get.* The only way we can see to secure unanimity on this question is *for every body to turn Democrat* as speedily as possible *and save his credit while he may.* We prefer candor to hypocrisy, and therefore speak our sentiments."

"True to this programme, the bill to re-district the State, I am informed, is so arranged as to enable the Democracy to take all they can. It is said that they are to get at least seven out of the ten districts, and will undoubtedly slaughter John A. Gilmer. You will see how dead party is next Tuesday, when the election for Confederate States Senators comes off—you will see two Democrats elected."

We have fallen upon evil times, when a Convention composed of the greatest and oldest and best men in the State is denounced in the Legislature, the plain provisions of the Constitution are repudiated, and party men who too often shirk duty in the battle field, claim all the offices of legislation.

On these subjects the Watchman itself says,—

"This war, which carries off from us our brothers, sons, husbands and fathers, to a distant field to be exhausted by days and nights of toil and suffering, ending perhaps in death; which is taxing all our energies at home, and filling every heart with anxiety, is not enough, it seems, in itself, to try the patience and powers of endurance of our people. Heartless, selfish politicians in the Legislature seem to think that this is the very nick of time to lay upon them other trials, and to crush into the very earth those who in former days opposed their party schemes.

"These indications weaken the hands, excite the indignation, and burden the hearts of the people. Unless God shall take care of us and save us from the *tender mercies* of wicked politicians, we are hopelessly ruined."

We suppose that the following is the scheme to get all they can:—

The Congressional Districts.—The committee of the Legislature to divide this State into ten Congressional Districts, have, we learn from good authority, agreed to submit the following plan for the consideration of both Houses:

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Washington, Bertie, Hyde, Beaufort, and Tyrrell.

Second.—Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wilson, Martin, Pitt, Green, and Lenoir.

Third.—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, and Johnston.

Fourth.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, Cumberland, and Harnett.

Fifth.—Nash, Warren, Franklin, Granville, Orange, and Wake.

Sixth.—Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, and Guilford.

Seventh.—Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, and Moore.

Eighth.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, and Cleveland.

Ninth.—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell and Burke.

Tenth.—Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Henderson, and Transylania.
Charlotte Democrat.

FACTION.—There is sense in the following paragraph from a long article in the Richmond Whig. Would that we might feel assured that there is sense enough—patriotism enough—in our Legislature to appreciate it:—

We regret to see signs of a factious temper in the staid and patriotic State of North Carolina. In one branch of the Legislature, a bill has been introduced to take the vote of the people on the question of dissolving the State Convention. The subject gave rise, as it was well calculated to do, to much angry discussion, and will, if pushed, provoke a great deal more. When carried before the people, if the bill prevails, it will excite angry feeling among the members of the Convention, and their friends, and the whole State will be torn by faction. In a crisis like this, instead of seeking to multiply, it should be our policy to avoid, all topics likely to excite discord among ourselves—for we need every resource we can command to war upon the common enemy.

A FAIR HIT.—The last Standard has a communication informing the soldiers that all the civilians who stay at home and have enjoyed fat salaries, punctually paid, have resolved to take it turn about with the ragged and suffering soldiers—that all the officials at the Capital, from the Governor down, all the members of the Legislature, the Judges, commissaries, paymasters, &c. &c., will refuse to touch a cent of their pay till the soldiers are provided for.

Perhaps we should have called this "a fair hint," instead of hit. At any rate, don't the soldiers wish it may be taken?

A LONG MARCH.—We learn that the 14th North Carolina Regiment (including the Cumberland Plough Boys,) have started on a march, on foot, of 160 miles, to join Gen. Lee in Western Virginia.

CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS' HEALTH.—Gen. Bragg has written the following in regard to the health of the volunteers at Pensacola:—

My Dear Sir: If any army in the field has ever been better supplied with all that is necessary for health and comfort than this one, history does not record the fact. For the sick we have a hospital unsurpassed in the world for its luxurious comforts and splendid appointments. It is supplied, without regard to expense, with everything that can contribute to the health or comfort of the patients, and is attended by a full corps of the finest physicians the country can afford. Living in close proximity to this hospital, I see hourly what is going on; receive daily a written report from the chief physician, and on every Sunday pass through every ward, converse with every patient, ascertain every want, and, if practicable, gratify them. That there may be some cases of suffering unrelieved, I am prepared to believe. Many men have a prejudice against going into a hospital, and some have come into this one too low to admit of any benefit. This is against my most positive orders, and is an evil I cannot correct. Their own officers are to blame for allowing it.

In the good work of charity I have been greatly assisted by the good people of Alabama living near the railroad. They have supplied us largely with poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables, and other hospital stores in great abundance.

Our greatest want has been proper attendants. Cooks and nurses we find it almost impossible to secure in our ranks, but all has been done that could be, and even in that we are improving daily. A number of good Sisters of Charity have obeyed my summons, and come over from New Orleans and Mobile to supply these deficiencies.

The charge of sick men not being allowed to leave to recover their health is utterly untrue. Not an application has ever been refused where the medical officers recommended it.

The above is most creditable to Gen. Bragg, as a man and as a soldier. We are sorry to be obliged to think that it is in marked contrast to the conduct of some other officers—we fear to most other officers. How many, for instance, of the Generals, the Colonels, or even the Captains, go regularly to the sides of the sick men, who, far from the kind nursing and soothing cares of home, are prostrated upon the bare boards or the damp earth, and to whom the thoughtful attention of an officer would be of service every way, and especially upon the spirits of the lonely invalid? If they would but attend to this duty they would save many precious lives, for which they are in no small degree responsible. We should in that case never hear of a refusal such as Gen. Bragg indignantly denies for himself in the closing paragraph of his letter. We *have* heard, (at second hand,) as coming from a gentleman who had visited a camp in Virginia, that a sick volunteer had set his heart upon a visit to his home; that the Surgeon of the post agreed with him that he ought to go; and for him applied to the Commanding Officer for leave, urging it himself. It was refused. The sick man, who had been bouyed up with hope and confidence, began to sink at once when the peremptory refusal was communicated to him by the Surgeon. He died, a victim to an inhuman indifference to the best feelings of nature.

"Man's inhumanity to man, makes countless millions mourn."

The Richmond Examiner has repeatedly, and with great zeal and ability, urged a proper attention to the sanitary condition of the camps. We had occasion some weeks ago to notice a long and striking article, the result of a visit to Yorktown by one of its Editors. Again and again it returns to the subject, than which none can be more important, in view of facts which reach us daily. When we hear of more than half of a regiment being upon the sick list at one time, and even of nine-tenths of a company being in that condition, it is manifest that some reform must be made in camp life, or the companies and regiments will be thinned by death, and *others will be unwilling to take their places.* There cannot be a doubt that much of this terrible sickness is caused by want of cleanliness of person, of tents, and of the entire neighborhood of a camp, of all which the officers should be mindful, insisting upon the utmost care. Then men should not be over-worked, or unnecessarily starved, supplied with bad or ill-cooked food, or allowed at any time, unless indispensable upon the very field of battle, to sleep upon the wet earth, tentless. We suspect that indifference to these and probably other considerations has produced thousands of cases of sickness. And we verily believe that there has been five times as much sickness in our army as in Lincoln's.

In its last article on this subject the Examiner says,

"Cleanliness is the first of virtues for an army, as it is identical with *self-preservation;* disciplined valor only the second, corresponding to the life of relation.

"At Yorktown, in July, we counted by hundreds the sick of the North Carolina and other regiments. We are told that they now count by thousands. We alluded to the grave abuses of omission under the head of "Excreta." The grave-yard is responding. To the natural disadvantages of malarious sites, the occupation of which is regarded as a necessity of war, is added, through the unfaithfulness of our medical officers and the carelessness of our soldiers, an unnatural and unnecessary source of infection and disease. The surgeon who waits to combat the *effects of foreknown causes of disease*—causes which he might have prevented by judicious exertion of the authority vested in him—that surgeon is unfaithful to his post; he is, in fact, a traitor to his country, who, whether from imbecility or cowardice, connives at the destruction of its armies. The colonels and the captains who tolerate fatal abuses are only one degree less guilty, and Nature stands ready to judge by decimation the soldiers who commit them. We are all guilty together, from President Davis down to the least individual among us, who fails to protest against this foul proceeding. Our soldiers come to whip the Yankees—not to fill hospitals with their own bodies. Notwithstanding occasional fatigue and exposure, no reason exists, outside of maladministration in the hygiene of camps, why there should be any more or even as much sickness among the manhood and youth of our army than among our citizens generally. The army is a machine whose physical structure and needs deserve to be studied with at least as much care as a locomotive or a Paixhan gun. If the North has a surplus population for which Southern graves are in request, we are differently circumstanced. We have got a fine army in the field, but this army is of our own life-blood. The soldiers of this army are persons whose capacity of passive endurance is far inferior to their zeal and power in action. As persons, they are liable to be sickened and disgusted with a maladministratian too protracted. They may not give themselves the trouble to analyze the evils which they suffer, but they will individually subtract themselves from the sphere of these evils. The life of our camps must be rendered compatible with health and decency, or in the ulterior phases of this war men will be wanting to us, while the populous North will have only been invigorated by a wholesome depletion of blackguards. She reserves her human forces, while we lavish ours in pure waste."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Yorktown, on the 7th inst., Henry H. Avery, youngest son of Jas. Avery, Esq., of Burke county, a member of the Burke Rifles.

At Halifax, on the 6th inst., Hamilton King, of the Gates Guards, 5th N. C. State troops.

At Winder Battery, below Wilmington, Isaac M. Pierce of Columbus county, aged 23, a member of the Cape Fear Light Artillery.

At Charlottesville, Va., on the 1st Aug., W. H. Matthews, of Co. A, 5th N. C., State troops, and Roland Williams, of Wilson County, belonging to the same regiment. On the 4th, J. W. Wilder, Sergeant of Co. I, 6th regiment. And on the 8th, Birch Whitehead, 5th regiment.

At Fort Johnson, on Thursday last, Mr. Tanner, a private in the Sampson Grays.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—3,489,568 bales, against 4,472,491 last year. Decrease 982,928 bales.

SUPPLY OF BLANKETS AND SOCKS.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Will you allow me through the Observer, to acknowledge the receipt of 3 Blankets and 3 pr Socks from Mrs W C Troy, Fayetteville; 6 Blankets from Mrs J G Shepherd, Fayetteville; 4 Blankets and 6 pr Socks from Mrs James Jenkins, Rockfish; 2 Blankets and 2 Quilts from Mrs Sally Arnett, Rockfish; 10 Blankets from Mrs E J Hale, Fayetteville; 1 Blanket from Mrs M M Wiley, Fayetteville; 2 Blankets from Mr John Shaw, Fayetteville; 4 Blankets from Mrs M A Fuller, Fayetteville.

James G. Cook and A. M. Campbell will, in addition to the persons already named, receive contributions.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR.—A friend writes from Chapel Hill that "the University is making her mark in this war. I have noticed among the killed at Manassas and Springfield, Mo., quite a number of the graduates of the last two years. Almost the entire Junior class of the last Session, with the larger portion of the Sophs, are now in the field, seemingly regardless of position, so they have a chance to fight. Professor Martin has raised a company for the war—83 rank and file. He was elected their Captain; and Geo. B. Johnston (now in the ranks at Yorktown) and Graham Morrow, who were Tutors, were elected Lieutenants. F. M. Fetter, Tutor of Greek, volunteered in the ranks, was in the battle of Bethel and has since, I learn, been called by Gen. Magruder to some appointment where his education will make him more useful.

"The history of the World does not record an army composed of such material."

COAST DEFENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—By an order issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Richmond, we see that "Brigadier General Richard C. Gatlin will assume command of the Department of North Carolina and the Coast Defences of that State." This means of course the whole State. Gen. Gatlin has heretofore had charge of only the Southern part of the State, we believe.

WASHINGTON IN DANGER.—Notwithstanding the stories sent from Washington about a feeling of security, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania lets the cat out of the bag in a pathetic appeal for volunteers, in which he says,—

"Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil."

Gov. Curtin evidently fears, and probably with good reason, that Pennsylvania will ere long be the "seat of war."

Why Mrs. Lincoln left Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Daily News says:

I see that the papers condemn Mrs. Lincoln for going to a fashionable watering-place in these war times. I feel justified in saying, in the lady's defence, that she has reluctantly consented to leave Washington, but, being of a nervous temperament and easily excited, Gen. Scott and other military men have frankly informed the President that this city may not only be attacked, but taken. It is safe, at least, to have her out of harm's way for the next month. This I do know, that many families here, whose members cannot get away, have placed themselves under the protection of well known Secessionists, fearing the capture of the city. You must not be surprised at any time to hear of a stampede from Washington.

A DIFFERENCE.—Having been accustomed for years to the millions appropriated for pay of officers, clerks, printers, &c. by the U. S. government, it is refreshing to see the appropriations of the Confederate Congress, for the year ending Feb'y 18, 1862, as follows:

Pay of members of Congress,	$45,000
Contingent and telegraphic expenses of Executive office,	2,500
Printing and advertising the laws,	2,500
Printing paper for Congress and the Departments,	7,000
42 Clerks,	32,282
Judges and Courts,	72,000

This is reasonable.

For the navy, building, raising and fitting out vessels, &c., Congress appropriated upwards of a million and a half.

Later from Europe.—NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Hiberian has arrived.

The London Times expatiates on the growing financial difficulties in America, and says that it is the most earnest wish of the friends of freedom that their difficulties may accumulate until the North and South return to reason.

Sales of cotton at Liverpool for four days 26,000 bales, and closed quiet at a decline of ⅛d. On Friday the sales were 10,000 bales, and the market closed with a firmer feeling. Fair Orleans 9⅞, and middling 8¾d.

At London consols closed at 90⅛ a 90⅜. The bullion in the bank of England had increased £287,000. The bank rate had been reduced to 4½.

A Significant Item.—By the last arrival from England, we have a paragraph in the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's organ,) which, considering its official source, may mean a great deal. In alluding to the possible complications of the blockade, that paper says:

If, unfortunately, England should be *compelled to drift into the quarrel, the blame will not rest with England,* but with a government which has endeavored, to the ruin of innocent commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade *which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.*

Government papers do not contemplate contingencies of this kind publicly, unless there is a strong probability of their occurring. At any rate, Lord Palmerston does not consider it improbable, that England may drift into the quarrel; and he has settled it in his own mind, that the blame will not be hers, if she does.
Richmond Whig.

Value of Coin.—A new regulation of the values of foreign gold coin has been determined upon by the Government. The value of the sovereign is increased three cents; that of the napoleon three cents; and that of the doubloon seven cents. Congress refused to make any increase in the values of foreign silver coin.—*Rich. Examiner.*

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, the 28th inst., of Congestive chills, Mr. JOHN W. LARKINS, aged about 28 years.

In Laurenceville, Montgomery Co., N. C., on the 16th inst., Mr. WILLIAM C. ANDREWS, only son of Mr. Seth Andrews, in the 18th year of his age. Mr. Andrews was among the first volunteers from this county, was in the camp of Instruction at Garysburg, had an attack of Measles, and when nearly well was suddenly attacked with pneumonia, was confined for several weeks, and when his company was ordered to Camp Wigfall was sent home, where he lived but a few days.

In the County of Prairie, Arkansas, on the 12th inst., ROBERT E. REEVES, Esq., aged 49 years.

The deceased was born in Chatham County, N. C. and there resided until the year 1857, when he removed to the State of Arkansas. While a citizen of North Carolina, he possessed the full confidence of the people of his native County; represented them in the Legislature, and afterwards filled the office of High Sheriff of the County to their entire satisfaction. In his official character he was energetic, firm and trustworthy. As a private citizen, he was beloved by all who knew him. His home was the seat of hospitality; his purse ever open to the calls of charity; generous and noble in his impulses, and the friend of the poor and the unfortunate. The faults and foibles incident to poor human nature he may have possessed, but his manly virtues overshadowed these. Charity will cast a veil over the one, while memory brightens with the cherished recollection of the other.

In common with other friends who deeply lament his death, and sympathize with his bereaved family, this simple tribute is paid. COM.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—August 28.

Bacon, hog round, 16½ to 17, hams 17½ to 18. Coffee, Rio 33 to 35, market almost bare. Corn 45. Super Flour 5 50 to 5 75, Family 5 75 to $6. Lard 17 to 18. Cuba Molasses, 30 cents in hhds., 35 to 36 in bbls. Rice 3¼ to 3½. Salt $4 to $4 50; Alum 1 25 per bushel.

COTTON.—At New York, on the 23d and 24th, 4000 bales of cotton were sold at 18½ to 19¼ for middling.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Norfolk to be Destroyed.—The New York Herald is authority for the following:

It is reported that a council of war was recently held in Fortress Monroe, at which a plan was proposed and adopted to destroy the city of Norfolk. It was shown that the city could be fired at two hundred different points, which would render the conflagration certain. General Butler, it is said, expressed himself in favor of the plan, and communicated the decision of the council to the War Department in Washington.

MANASSAS, Aug. 24.—A slight skirmish occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Leesburg, between a part of the force of Gen. Evans and a detachment of Federal troops. Some seventeen or eighteen Yankees are believed to have been killed. Young Royal, of Capt. Balls' troop of Chesterfield cavalry, was mortally wounded on our side.

Among the distinguished strangers here is the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who is attending his sick brother, Lieut Col Linton Stephens, of Georgia. Gen. Toombs has arrived, and assumed command of his brigade.

By a gentleman, directly arrived from Manassas, we have some interesting information from there:

Our army was expecting another attack in their present position, from the enemy. On Sunday last, an attack was expected to be made by the enemy in the direction of Fairfax Court House, and the lines were closed against all strangers.

A scouting party had fallen upon a detachment of the enemy, killing two of his men, and capturing a Federal captain. The officer's name is Ross Fish, formerly a clerk in Washington.

The health of the camp had very much improved, and the men were in excellent spirits and eager for the fray.
Richmond Examiner, 28th.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, 1861.—The pickets of the Confederate army are nearer Arlington Heights than ever before, but it is not regarded as indicating an attack.

A letter in the Richmond Dispatch, dated Camp Bartow, Greenbrier river, Pochahontas county, Aug. 21, says,—

"A volunteer party, under Col. Rusk, of Arkansas, consisting of portions of the Arkansas Regiment, 12th Georgia, Jackson's, and North Carolina, returned to camp last night, after a scout of three days and nights. They marched a long distance, and made thirty and thirty-two miles a day."

Commander Boutwell, of the Lincoln Navy, has been arrested and taken to prison in Richmond. A few days ago this individual came to Norfolk, visited the Navy Yard and other fortifications, went to the house of a lady relative of his in this city and persuaded her negroes to run off, collected some money here for a relative in Washington City, D. C., and started on the Petersburg train for Richmond. A telegraphic despatch was sent to the authorities in Richmond, who had him arrested.—*Washington Letter.*

Important from Washington.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The foreign correspondence received at the Departments does not disguise the fact that the U. S. Government has suffered severely, in the estimation of foreign Governments, by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run. They consider that that battle has closed the door to any reconciliation between the sections.

The special correspondent to the Herald says that Washington city is much excited by the report that martial law will soon be declared.

A committee from Boston has been here to induce President Lincoln to change his advisers. The committee represent a body of capitalists who will not risk their money unless certain changes are made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Among the arrests here have been several women. Four naval officers who had resigned have been arrested and sent to Fort Hamilton. Their names have been stricken from the rolls.

The special to the Tribune says that the Government is considering the propriety of organizing a detective police, and organizing a net-work of surveillance by their detectives. The force at Washington has been increased by recruits from New York and Philadelphia.

A woman from Gen. Beauregard's head-quarters has been arrested, and letters found on her person implicating prominent parties.

All the mutineers, including those of the 7d Maine, and the 13th and 21st, of New York, have been sent to Tortugas.

Mrs. W. Greenhow, the widow of the former Librarian and Translator, has been arrested. Mrs. Senator Gwyn's trunk has been examined, and traces of the Washington fortifications were found. Dr. Manning was arrested to-day.

The special correspondent of the Times says that Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, the well known counsellor, has been arrested. Mrs. Phillips prepared to illuminate her house on the result of the Bull's Run battle, but was dissuaded from doing so by some of her more discreet friends.

Orders have been sent to West Point to arrest Mrs. Gwyn.

Lieut Krimwell, who was in the battle at Bull's Run, has gone to join the Confederates in Missouri.

Since the 21st July, 250 officers in the Federal volunteer regiments have resigned, and of these 177, or more than two-thirds, are from the very patriotic, brave and exemplary State of New York—*Rich. Examiner, 28th.*

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug 26.—Bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has called for an army of 42,000 Missourians. The civil authorities are unable to cope with the present condition of affairs in Missouri, unless aided by a strong military force. Where volunteers fail to raise the quota of force from their county, the citizens will be drafted for a term of six months, unless peace occurs sooner. He says arms will be furnished as soon as they can be obtained.

From Arizona.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Col. Baylor proclaims that he has taken possession of Arizona in behalf of the Confederate States, and declares that all civil and military offices are vacant, and provides for a government for the Territory until such time as the Confederate Congress otherwise provides.

The War upon Peace Newspapers Continued.—TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—The True Democrat, the oldest and most prosperous paper in the State, has been discontinued upon the ground that its circulation has been virtually interdicted.

GRAFTON, Aug. 26.—The Alleghanian office has been destroyed by a Federal mob.

[The Alleghanian, we believe, was located in Cumberland, Md.]

NEW YORK, August 27.—The American Express has been searched, and a large number of interdicted letters found.

The Marshal to-day arrested William M. Fiske, said to be from Louisiana, charged with uttering seditious sentiments at Newport, R. I.

The N. Y. Post says that large quantities of provisions, including 9,000 barrels of flour, were cleared today for Curracoa, and hints that the cargo is intended for some Southern port.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOUTH—St. CHARLES HOTEL HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, on 22d July last, a committee of citizens was appointed by the Mayor to solicit the aid and support of the citizens of the Confederacy in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. The liberality and patriotism of the owners of the St. Charles Hotel, induced them to tender to this committee, free of charge, that entire building, with the furniture therein, for the relief of the disabled of our army; and under the immediate charge and supervision of a committee of citizens, whose time, both day and night, is gratuitously devoted to the alleviation of the sick and wounded, this establishment is being conducted in a manner which, under God's providence, is productive of the greatest good.

The citizens of Richmond have been called on, and have responded liberally in contributions, both of time and money, and whilst they are still ready to aid, yet the daily increasing number of our disabled soldiers, involving a corresponding increase of expenditure, renders it necessary to invoke the aid of our Southern brethren.

Our institution was opened on 27th July, and our register shows that we have received and nursed from South Carolina 487, Georgia 229, Mississippi 103, Virginia 155, Louisiana 57, Alabama 98, North Carolina 53, Tennessee 52, Florida 69, Texas 4, and Kentucky 29—making an aggregate of 1,336. We have at this time, in this, and a smaller building on Main street, tendered upon the same liberal terms, near 400 sick. In addition to the foregoing, we have received at the railroad depot, and conveyed to other quarters, 474 persons. We do not embrace a large number who are nightly supplied with comfortable quarters.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of benefit conferred by this Institution, by a statement of its expenditures. The donations, exclusive of extensive contributions of hospital supplies, amount to $7,960 25. Our expenditures since 27th July, $4,680 68; thus leaving us with $3,279 57 in our Treasury, a sum scarcely sufficient to provide for the coming month. Under these circumstances, we feel assured that it is only necessary to acquaint our patriotic citizens of the Confederacy with the work we are cheerfully performing, and the responsibility we are assuming, to receive from them a cordial and substantial evidence of their appreciation of our labors, in mitigating the hardships, and contributing to the comforts of the defenders of our soil.

We invoke the aid of the corporate authorities of the different towns and cities throughout the Confederacy, and would suggest that they call on their citizens to contribute to this great work before us.

All contributions, whether hospital supplies or money, will be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Collections, Isaac W. Walker, Esq. of this city.

JOHN D. HARVEY,
JOHN ENDERS,
B. W. HAXALL,
I. W. WALKER,
J. H. MARTIN,

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 29, 1861.

THE BODY OF THE LATE COL. CAMERON.

The following correspondence has not heretofore been in print:

WASHINGTON, July 26th.

Gen. Beauregard, Commander of Confederate Army:

Dear Sir:—With a grieved and torn heart I address you. If it is in your power, will you give a word of comfort to a distressed spirit? I allude to the death of the gallant Col. Cameron, of the Federal Army, on last Sunday, 21st July. We are all God's creatures, alike in his sight. It is a bereaved sister that petitions. Colonel Cameron received two shots, immediately following each other, that destroyed his life. *The fate of his body is the grief—to know what has become of it.* Think of the distress of a like nature in Southern families, and let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven.

All that we have been able to learn is, that Colonel C. was carried to a farm-house near the scene of battle. He had letters in his pocket declaring his name and station. He was rather a large man, with sandy hair, somewhat gray, dressed in gray clothes. Have mercy on the bowed spirit that laments for the beloved lost—that would be comforted to know he had received decent burial. Notwithstanding the war we are all brothers. "God prosper the righteous cause." In pity have inquiries made, for the love a sister bears a brother, and may God show you mercy in time of trouble.

Should your noble spirit grant my request, and if by inquiry you can receive any information, please have a letter addressed to Mrs. Sarah Z. Evans, No. 553 Capitol Hill, Washington City, care of Adams' Express Co.

Very respectfully, your well wisher,
SARAH Z. EVANS.

Please favor me so far as to have the letter acknowledged as received.

SARAH Z. EVANS.

HEADQUARTERS 1st CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, August 5th, 1861.

Madam:—Your letter of the 26th ultimo has been received, making some inquiries relative to the body of your late brother Col. Cameron, U. S. Army, killed at Manassas on the 21st ultimo. In answer I will state that upon inquiry, I find he was interred with several other bodies in a grave about 200 yards from the house of a Mrs. Dogan on the battle-field, who attended herself to this sad duty—forgetting in her goodness of heart that these very foes had brought destruction and destitution upon her home and fireside—and that they had crossed into her country for the purpose of subverting its Institutions, and the form of Government it had chosen, as a free people, to establish for itself. Indeed, I fully agree with you: May all the distress of this unholy war be visited upon the heads of those who are responsible for it, and may the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite goodness and wisdom, (continue to) prosper the righteous cause!

A gentleman of this State, Mr. Kinlaw Fauntleroy, a private in Col. Stuart's Cavalry Brigade, has in his possession a miniature portrait of Col. Cameron and wife, which he intends to return to their friends after the War; for at present no intercourse of the kind is admissible between the two contending parties.

With much respect, I remain,
Your most obed't servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Comd'g.
Mrs. S. Z. Evans, No. 553, Capitol Hill,
Washington, D. C.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

TOU YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YOUR STATE is invaded, and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumberton, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Anson, Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their country, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and help drive the enemy from our borders. Your services will be accepted either for twelve months or during the war.

In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their temporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to the rescue.

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Col. Commanding.

Aug. 24. 52*3tpd

A Substitute for Flannel Shirts.—The Savannah Republican says: "The stock of flannel having been pretty well exhausted in the Southern markets, we will be doing the public and especially our brave soldiers, a service in pointing to a complete and cheap substitute, if not a better article, for the purposes to which flannel is usually applied. A physician of high reputation informs us that undershirts, made of common coarse Georgia Osnaburgs afford even greater protection against exposure than flannel, and are far preferable in rheumatic and other similar affections. Apart from his theory, we know several gentlemen who have been wearing them for years even in summer, in preference to flannel, and they express a perfect satisfaction with the result.

"Would it not be well to bear this fact in mind while we are making up clothing for the army?"

An Infallible Remedy for Dysentery and Protracted Diarrhœa.—Dr. Page, of Washington, communicates the following to the Republican, of that city:

The following simple remedy, long known in family practice, was recently tried in the camp of the New York 22d regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily of dysentery, and with rapid cures in every case:

Recipe.—In a tea cup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool.

Dose.—Tablespoonful three times a day till relieved.

The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and, in many hundred trials, I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhœa.

The following article (says the Richmond Whig) from that leading and influential journal, the Charleston Mercury, gives utterance to murmurs which have reached us from many quarters. With no disposition to complain ourselves, and hopeful of amendment, we have turned a deaf ear to these mutterings. The country has great confidence in President Davis—in his sagacity and firmness, and disposition to do what is best for our cause. But he necessarily has to employ and rely upon many agents. The conviction is gaining ground, that some of these agents, and they occupying important positions, are not equal to the crisis; while the subsistence and health of armies are neglected, and the fate of empire is suspended in the balance, they are absorbed in mousing out petty little offices, whose existence or non-existence is not a feather's weight in the scale of great events. We had fondly hoped, that this contemptible and disgusting business would have been left to the effete Yankee concern at Washington, and that all the functionaries of our Government would have risen to the elevation of its grand and noble mission.

Reform.—The terrible sanitary condition of our army upon the Potomac, is a matter of painful interest to the whole people of the Confederate States. There are few in the Confederate States who have not near relatives at Manassas or on the Mississippi. And those who have not, should be there themselves. The frightful condition of the camp is a subject of universal interest and alarm. In the spirit of Spartan fortitude, we are willing that our troops should be sacrificed, if need be, in the cause of the country. But that they should fall victims to the mismanagement of an inefficient department, is utterly unendurable. It is not our business to depose and reform. But it is our duty to expose that inefficiency which is disastrous to the public welfare. Our army is not composed of the mere offscouring of the earth. There are many of them the best citizens we have. Their sacrifice is a terrible drain and loss to the country. There is grievous deficiency somewhere. Reform—amendment—is grievously needed—is demanded by the country. There *must* be reform. The fruits of our last victory have well nigh slipped through our hands through the inefficiency of our departments. Shall our troops, in addition, be sacrificed to disease? We protest—we denounce this matter of personal favoritism. The COUNTRY must be served, not personal predilections. Ten thousand lives are now in jeopardy through this folly. The fruits of the great battle at Manassas have been sacrificed to this almost criminal fatuity. It is time to be done with it. The *country* must be served, and personal predilections on the part of our authorities must no longer control our destinies and mar our proceedings. The State is not to be sacrificed to fancies. How much longer is favoritism and folly to sacrifice lives and obstruct our arms? Mothers, fathers, widows, all cry aloud—and plead for those they love.

The Cotton and Produce Loan.—Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, the Superintendent of the Cotton and Produce Loan, has prepared a circular on the subject and advantages of the loan, so as to bring it to the attention of the people and solicit their investments.

We learn that the ratio in which subscriptions have lately been coming in, warrants the belief that every want of the Treasury will be anticipated as the war progresses.

The Treasury bonds which are issued for these contributions of the people to the support of the Government, probably equal in character any investments which can possibly be made under present circumstances. As an eight per cent. investment, they could not fail, with the establishment and recognition of our independence, to command a considerable premium—perhaps from 15 to 20 per cent., as the old United States six per cents. once did;—and on the other hand, should the country be conquered and the Government broken up, it is obvious that all our possessions would be in the same category as stocks—worth nothing. The investment incurs no more risk in the war than any other species of property, and promises a considerable profit, besides affording a patriotic gratification to our people in supporting the Government and sustaining the noble objects of the war in which we are engaged.

We are informed that the investment is in such credit that the Treasury bonds are already making their way into the money market. Indeed, in a few months, we may anticipate the figuring of this stock largely on the exchange lists of the South. We learn of sales already at 2 per cent. premium, and of none below par.

Richmond Examiner, 29th.

The blockade is affecting the Northern markets in a variety of ways, and with a most disastrous advance in the prices of some of the most important and indispensable articles in trade. The New York papers report the advances in naval stores as most extraordinary. Before the blockade, spirits turpentine sold at 36c.a40c.; it is now quoted in the New York Market at $1.65 to $1.70. to $1.87½ asked. Common rosin, which formerly sold at about $1.50a$160 per barrel, is quoted at $5. Crude turpentine, which had sold at $2.75a$3, is now sold at $10. The cargoes which have run the blockade from North Carolina must have realized large profits.—*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES!

1000 yards Gray Cassimere,
1000 " Gray Cloths,
EXPRESSLY FOR OFFICERS,
fine, bright colors, &c.

—ALSO—

The Original and Elegant North Carolina State Arms Button,

just secured for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS!
and will be used on no others.

Send to O. S. BALDWIN;
Civic and Military House,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 27, 1861. 48*if6t

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Richard Wallach, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Washington by the City Council, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mayor Berrett's arrest.

Rev. John M. Green, chaplain of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, has been arrested for opening letters and abstracting money belonging to members of the regiment and other persons. He had the confidence and respect of the entire regiment, and they were astounded at his arrest. He was, after examination, committed to jail.

The Postmaster-General has just issued the following order:

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th inst., interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with these States, and has devolved on this Department the enforcement of so much of its interdict as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States, by causing the arrest of any express agent or other persons who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from these States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

Reports from Western Virginia—Gen. Floyd's Brigade.—A report was in general circulation in the city last night of an attack on Gen. Floyd's column in Western Virginia, with different statements of the disaster on our side and that of the enemy.

The different accounts of the occurrence appear to have been derived from a statement brought here last night by the mail agent on the Central road. His statement is that Gen. Floyd's brigade had a few days since been surprised by the enemy, who were concealed, and that twenty-five of our men had been killed. The next day Gen. Floyd's forces are reported to have attacked the enemy with success. The extent of the Federal loss was not known; but we are said to have taken 175 prisoners, and to have captured 30 wagons laden with provisions.—*Rich. Examiner, 30th.*

The war against Newspapers.—GRAFTON, Va., Aug. 24.—A newspaper, called The Jeffersonian, which has been violently opposed to the Government, and is under the control of those who are in sympathy with the traitors, was suppressed by the people, the office abolished, and the printing materials destroyed.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The True American of this city, which has been offensively antagonistic to the Union, was suspended this morning. In an article in its last issue, it states that it was interdicted by the Government, which has virtually forbidden the publication of all papers except those supporting the Administration.

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut, August 26.—The office of the newspaper called the Farmer and Advertiser, was mobbed on Saturday night It was completely gutted by the volunteers, in presence of 3,000 to 5,000 citizens. The windows were smashed, the type all thrown into the streets, and the presses destroyed. There was found in the office a United States mail-bag filled with papers addressed to leading Secessionists in Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States; also, some two hundred wooden billies, turned and furnished with strings for the wrists. These clubs were made from shovel handles, and were probably furnished by a Secession shovel manufacturer in Bridgeport. Some curious letters were also discovered, exposing the treason of politicians in Hartford and elsewhere.

A Secession flag, under the name of peace, was hoisted at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. According to previous announcements, a meeting was to have been addressed by Mr. Schnable, a politician from Pennsylvania, also by ex-Postmaster Goodsell, of Bridgeport, and Mr. Belden, a lawyer from Newtown, Connecticut, but before one of these had time to open his mouth, a procession of carriages appeared, containing one hundred of the citizens of Bridgeport, and twenty-five of the returned volunteers. In less than forty seconds the Secession flag was trailing in the dust, and in twenty seconds more it was torn in five hundred pieces. Several pistols and one gun were taken from the Secessionists. A Union meeting was then organized, of which Elias Howe, Jr., was appointed president, and P. T. Barnum, secretary. Some Union resolutions, denouncing peace and Secession meetings, were passed.

A New Lincoln Complication.—We see from Yankee accounts that the Government at Washton is in peril of a new foreign complication—in this instance, with Spain. The newspapers profess much alarm that Spain will take advantage of "the rebellion" to extend the dominion which she has already established in San Domingo, to Hayti, and to forcibly reclaim the Chincha Islands in Peru, which she professes to have never abandoned. The New York Herald affects great anxiety on the subject, and asserts that Marshal O'Donnel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, had publicly declared that "the rebellion in the United States was Spain's opportunity." If the Herald's information and fears are to be trusted, the Lincoln Government is in a snarl, from which nothing but miracles of Mr. Seward's Yankee diplomacy can extricate it.

Richmond Examiner.

New Mexico.—The U. S. forces in New Mexico were thirty-six companies—fourteen mounted and twenty-two on foot. Of these, eleven have been taken prisoners, and four others are in the power of the Southern forces, leaving twelve infantry and nine mounted at large. About half of these are at Forts Staunton, Craig and Albercquerque, and the remainder are scattered at different points a hundred miles apart, and distant from the Arizona frontier. A Confederate force has gone to attack Forts Wise and Garland, and a few weeks will probably show a capture of the whole force of this department. Their supplies from the United States are already cut off.

The New York Herald of the 26th, last Monday, says the war spirit has died out in New York completely. The enlistments at the thirty-eight recruiting offices in that city last week, were so small as to prove quite discouraging to all who believe the capital in danger. The chances for raising Lincoln's 500,000 men appear to be decidedly blue.

The New York Herald thinks that before the war and its sequel are over, the public debt of the United States will probably exceed a thousand millions.

Magnanimous and Patriotic Manufacturers.—In the setimes of war and all its wonderful vicissitudes and extortions, it is a relief to hear and know of men who are magnanimous as well as patriotic. The proprietors of the celebrated Rock Island Factory, Charlotte, N. C., furnish their manufactured cassimeres and jeans to the army of their noble State at the usual price, with only at least the difference of the advance of the raw wool, while their goods are in great demand now at one hundred per cent. advance, readily and thankfully.

It is eminently due to Messrs. Young, Wriston & Orr, the manufacturers above alluded to, to say while they are represented on the field of battle, they have sent to this city $150 for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the last arrival from Liverpool, we have our European files to the 10th of August. The details of the news to that date are very interesting. Articles from the London Post and Times on the question of the blockade of the Southern ports, and the policy of England in recognizing successful revolts, are very important. The Post says that "the Government of England can only deal with *de jure* Governments," and that "it is a fact that the South has achieved its independence." It is very evident that, in consequence of the battle at Manassas, the British authorities are meditating the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The Post also says that "Admiral Milne, the commander of the British North American squadron, has officially reported that the blockade is totally insufficient."—*Richmond Examiner.*

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The enemy has occupied Bailey's Cross Roads in considerable force and are entrenching. Our most advanced entrenchments in the vicinity of Bailey's Cross Roads was taken possession of. The work was intended for a two-gun battery, and was unfinished. The Federal regiment stationed there drove in our pickets and took possession. Secessionists thereabouts profess to expect lively times soon.

It is currently reported that W. W. Corcoran has been arrested for treason by the Provost Marshal; he has been supposed to be a warm friend of the Confederate cause, and to have had caucuses at his house.

Typhoid fever has appeared in the Government hospitals, and nearly all the sick and wounded soldiers have been attacked by the disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—C. F. Adams, the Federal Minister to England, in a communication to his Government, says that the recognition by England of the Confederate States is only a question of time.

The Washington correspondent of the Post says that the Confederates are concentrating in large numbers between the Chain Bridge (five miles above Washington) and Leesburg.

The Winchester Virginian gives the following items:

Since the arrival of Gen. Evans' command near Lovettesville, Loudoun county, and Col. McDonald's Cavalry in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, the immortal Banks has fallen back some twenty miles into Maryland, near Frederick City. He, doubtless, felt that discretion is the better part of valor.

Col. Turner Ashby, on Monday last, cleared out the few remaining Yankees from Harper's Ferry, killing four and taking three prisoners. Yesterday he was so fortunate as to capture a Mr. Fox, one of the scoundrels who led the way to Mr. Boteler's, the night of his arrest.

A gang of Banks' vandals—400 in number—made, a few days ago, a wreck of Mr. Herr's fine flour mill, at Harper's Ferry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washington with 150 mutineers belonging to the regiments there, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Tortugas.

Tortugas, to which the mutineers go to work out the period of their enlistment, is a bleak and barren sandkey in the Gulf of Mexico, about 100 miles south-west from Cape Sable. It is cheerless and uncomfortable, desolated by simooms, peopled by mosquitos and venomous reptiles—decidedly one of the most uncomfortable points to which the Government is obliged to send its insubordinates. The mutineers banished to Tortugas do not go as soldiers, but as unarmed laborers, and will be compelled to work upon the fortifications, much as penitentiary convicts do in quarries and sandbanks. The steamer Connecticut will carry the mutineers to Tortugas.

Seven spies have been arrested here and confined.

Gen. Wool has issued an order threatening death to any of his soldiers who commit depredations on people who peacefully pursue their ordinary occupations. (This gives them liberty to plunder all others, at will.)

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 29.—Considerable excitement was produced here yesterday by a report that Butler's expedition had landed on Roanoke Island, N. C., which was totally undefended, and the most important point, probably, on the coast of North Carolina, from its proximity to important inlets. [The most important to Portsmouth, we suppose.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.—The expected expedition has sailed, under the command of Gen. Butler. It consists of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the Pawnee and the gun-boats Monticello and Harriet Lane. They have 100 guns and 4000 men. Their destination is not announced.

Important from the Potomac.—A letter from Fairfax Courthouse, dated August 27, in the Richmond Dispatch, says:

During the late alarm, when Gen. Longstreet's Brigade marched to Fall's Church to beat back the imaginary enemy, two batteries—the New Orleans and Leesburg artillery—accompanied it. The latter fired twenty shots and threw a number of shells at a private residence within two miles of Alexandria, in which a large body of Yankee scouts had taken refuge—tearing the house into atoms and killing and wounding at least twenty of its inmates.

The hoarse thunder of our guns was heard in Washington and Alexandria, and intelligence has reached our Generals that the Federals were so appalled at the fearful noise that they ran to and fro, crying out that an army of two hundred thousand was in rapid march against their Capital, and orders were given for the burning or tearing down of Long Bridge, if necessary in arresting the march of the gigantic army. Recent successful skirmishes have so emboldened our men that yesterday they attacked the enemy's scouts at Mason's Heights, within two and a half miles of Alexandria, and the Potomac river, (from which both Alexandria and Washington are plainly visible,) and after some sharp firing, succeeded in occupying it. The Federal scouts retired, with the loss of several in killed and wounded.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Aug. 29th, 1861.—A bloody battle took place at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, Va., on the 28th. Col. Tyler's force of nine hundred men were surrounded while at breakfast. Two hundred are missing. After a desperate fight they cut through the Confederate lines and scattered. The following Federalists are known to be killed: Capts. Dyer, Shurtliff, and Sterling; Adjutant L. Deferrest; and Lieut. Warrentz. The Confederate forces are reported at three thousand strong, including four hundred cavalry. Their loss is heavy.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The Cincinnati papers preserve a strange and mysterious silence of the reported engagement in Western Virginia. They say nothing further than this:

"Owing to unavoidable circumstances, our forces under Gen. Tyler have suffered a disaster."

[Brief as this dispatch is, it signifies a great deal.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28—The Secretary of War has ordered the Superintendent of the Telegraph Line to convey no messages to or from the seceded States.

The Newspaper War in the North.—PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The U. S. District Attorney has notified the editor of the German Republikaner, through the Marshal of this District, that the tone of his paper is decidedly inimical to the Government, and, if not changed may subject him to legal prosecution.

William Halsey, hailing from Ithica, was compelled to leave Scranton, Pa., to-day, or accept the alternative of being rode out on a rail. He had endeavoured to induce parties to take the N. Y. Day Book.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The proprietors of the Daily News, fearing an attack upon their establishment, yesterday applied to the police superintendent for protection. A force of 400 police was held in reserve in the lower stations, but up till 1 o'clock this morning their services had not been called into requisition. It was reported that forty men, armed with revolvers, were retained by the proprietors of the News, to meet any emergency. The Journal of Commerce office was also guarded.

The Arrested Ladies in Washington.—The Administration at Washington continues its arrests of ladies suspected of Secession sympathies. It can now boast among its prisoners the wives of ex-members of Congress, ex-clerks in the Departments, the wives and relatives of officers and soldiers in both the Federal and Confederate armies, boarding-house keepers, ladies of wealth and refinement, ladies in the humbler walks of life, and female servants of all grades. A large house has been rented in Washington for the confinement of the ladies. Its garden is surrounded by a high brick wall, which will prevent their escape.

Mrs. Greenhow, one of the arrested, is a sister of Mrs. Senator Douglas's mother.

BOSTON Aug 28.—The resigned officers from the frigate Congress have been sent, by order of the Government, to Fort Layfayette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Cotton has advanced, with sales of 2,400 bales. Middling Orleans 19c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—On the 23d inst., the sum of $143,000 in gold, belonging to the Mechanic and Union Banks of this place, was seized by order of Major R. T. Van Horn, of the Federal army.

From the Raleigh Standard.

MILITARY INFORMATION.

The 25th Regiment of N. C. volunteers, at Asheville, is composed of the following companies: Haywood Invincibles, Capt. S. C. Bryson; Edney Greys, Capt. B. M. Edney; George's Guards, Capt. J. W. Francis; Jackson Guards, Capt. T. D. Bryson; Highland Guards, Capt. W. S. Grady; Cane Creek Rifles, Capt. T. R. Blake; Black Mountain Guards, Capt. C. M. Roberts; Pisgah Guards, Capt. G. W. Howell; Haywood Highlanders, Capt T. J. Lenoir; Transylvania Volunteers, Capt. F. W. Johnston. The Hon. Thomas L Clingman has been elected Colonel of this Regiment, Sinclair Dahring, Lieut. Colonel, and a Mr. Rutledge, Major. There are three companies, in addition to the above, at Asheville.

Col. Spruill's battalion of Cavalry is at Kittrell's. We are not in possession of the names of the Captains or companies.

We learn from the report of Mr. Winslow, Military Secretary, submitted to the Legislature on the 21st, that since the commencement of the war, there have been organized eleven regiments of State troops, fourteen regiments of twelve months' men, and parts of four regiments have been rendezvoused preparatory to formation. They are as follows: 1st State troops, Col. Stokes; 2d, Col. Tew; 3d, Col. Meares; 4th, Col. Anderson; 5th, Col. McRae; 6th, Col. Pender; 7th, Col. Campbell; 8th, Col. Shaw; 9th, Artillery, Col. Bradford; 10th, cavalry, Col. Ransom; 11th, cavalry, Col. Spruill. 1st volunteers, Col. Hill; 2d, Col. Williams; 3d, Col. Pender; 4th, Col. Daniel; 5th, Col. McKinnie; 6th, Col. Lee; 7th, Col. Martin; 8th, Col. Radcliffe; 12th, Col. Pettigrew; 13th, Col. Hoke; 14th, Col. Clarke; 15th or 25th, Col. Clingman. To these is to be added the 16th or 26th, Col. Vance. The Military Secretary says:

"Of these troops the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Regiments of Infantry, State Troops, are on service in Virginia, as are also two Companies of the Artillery—Reily's Heavy Artillery, attached to the Fourth, Anderson's Regiment, and Ramseur's Light Battery. Moore's Light Battery is under orders to move to Virginia. Brem's Light Battery is on guard service at Raleigh. The remaining three Companies of Artillery are on garrison duty on the coast. The Seventh Infantry is under marching orders to Virginia. The Eighth Infantry and first and second Cavalry are in Camp of Instruction, not yet fully equipped and armed.

Of the Volunteer forces, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, are on service in Virginia. The 7th and 10th are on garrison duty on the coast. The 26th is at Asheville with marching orders to Raleigh. Parts of the 25th, at Raleigh, of the 27th, at High Point, of the 28th at Asheville, and one or two unattached Companies at Newbern. Four unattached Companies, with three Companies of Artillery, are at Fort Macon.

The whole force in Virginia at the date of the muster-roll and enlistment returns, so far as can be ascertained, is as follows:

Of the State Troops,	8,255
Of the Volunteers,	12,315
In all	20,570

The absence of proper rolls and specific returns from the heads of the Regiments precludes the possibility of precise information. The number above does not allow for deaths, casualties or discharges; nor does it embrace large numbers of recruits, which, it is said, have from time to time gone on. As such recruiting has not been authorized, nor indeed reported to the Adjutant General, there is no record of the same. Efforts have been, and are now making, to obtain full and prompt returns. Much inconvenience has been felt and experienced by the troops themselves for the want of muster-rolls, which can only be supplied by the respective Captains."

It will be seen that our supposition was correct as to 20,570 not being the full force raised in this State. The military Secretary's report shows that that is the number *in Virginia*, exclusive of recruits. There are, we suppose, at least 10,000 more within the State.—OBS.

FIRST REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Colonel—Robert Ransom.
Lieutenant Colonel—L S Baker.
First Major—J B Gordon.
Second Major—V C Barringer.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Adjutant—J L Henry.
Quartermaster—Robert Shaw.
Commissary—M D L McLeod.
Sergeant Major— —— ——.

Consisting of 881 men.

Company A—Capt W H Cheek; 1st Lieut —— ——; 2d Lieut Robert Shaw, Quartermaster; 2d Lieut A B Andrews—91 men.

B—Capt Thos Ruffin; 1st Lieut Thos L Vail; 2d Lieut J H Bryan; 2d Lieut W F Kornegay—100 men.

C—Capt J H Whitaker; 1st Lieut W R Wood; 2d Lieut W R T Williams; 2d Lieut J W Peale—81 men.

D—Capt W J Houston; 1st Lieut Carroll; 2d Lieut Wells; 2d Lieut Armstrong—74 men.

E—Capt Thos N Crumpler; 1st Lieut Cowles; 2d Lieut Ray; 2d Lieut Baker—98 men.

F—Capt J M Miller; 1st Lieut M D L McLeod, Commissary; 2d Lieut R H Maxwell; 2d Lieut S P Caldwell—79 men.

G—Capt Rufus Barringer; 1st Lieut Fisher; 2d Lieut Johnson; 2d Lieut W A Barrier—101 men.

H—Capt T P Siler; 1st Lieut W M Addington; 2d Lieut Frank Leech; 2d Lieut W H Roane—69 men.

I—Capt J W Woodfin; 1st Lieut J L Henry, Adj't; 2d Lieut —— ——; 2d Lieut J G Blassingame—93 men.

K—Capt J N Folk; 1st Lieut J B Todd; 2d Lieut J M Councill; 2d Lieut J C Blair—86 men.

SEVENTH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.

Colonel—Reuben P Campbell.
Lieut. Col.—Edward G Haywood.
Major—Edward D Hall.
Surgeon—Wm Campbell.
Assistant Surgeon—Ed White.

Company A.—Captain Junius Leroy Hill; 1st Lt. John Gillespie Knox; 2d Lt. Andrew Adams Hill; 3d Lt. Melmoth Wilson Hill. From Alexander county.

Company B.—Captain R P Young; 1st Lt. S E White; 2d Lt. Solomon Furr; 3d Lt. John P Young. From Cabarrus county.

Company C.—Captain Robert Burns McRae; 1st Lt. David Reid Murchison; 2d Lt. Thomas Hall McKoy; 3d Lt. Walter Blaney Williams. From New Hanover county.

Company D.—Captain Wm Lee Davidson; 1st Lt John E Brown; 2d Lt. Wm J Kerr; 3d Lt. Benjamin H Davidson. From Mecklenburg county.

Company E.—Captain Alsey J Taylor; 1st Lt. Duncan C Haywood; 2d Lt. Iredell M Williams; 3d Lt. William A Closs. From Nash county.

Company F.—Captain J McLeod Turner; 1st Lt. Wm H Crawford; 2d Lt. Thos G Williamson; 3d Lt. Elon G Blackmer. From Rowan county.

Company G.—Captain Hiram Weatherspoon; 1st Lt. Cannady Lowe; 2d Lt. Wm M Lowe; 3d Lt. Simpson Weatherspoon. From Wake county.

Company H.—Captain James G Harris; 1st Lt. Samuel E W Pharr; 2d Lt. John M Alexander; 3d Lt. John M W Alexander. From Cabarrus county.

Company I.—Captain James R McAuley; 1st Lt. William N. Dickey; 2d Lt. Robert G. McAuley; 3d Lt. John Y Templeton. From Iredell county.

Company K.—Captain Mathew H Peoples; 1st Lt. Nathan A Pool; 2d Lt. Wm C Green; 3d Lt. Jos C Miller. From Alexander county.

Capt. A. B. Carmichael of Wilkes, was elected Major of the 26th, (Vance's) regiment.

Socks for the Soldiers.—We learn that a young lady of this county, a few days since, took a horse and rode a half day, soliciting socks for the soldiers, and succeeded in procuring twenty-five pair in her first half-day's trip. We are not authorized to give the name of the young lady. There are, we doubt not, hundreds of other ladies in the county willing to engage in the same patriotic work, and who would meet with equal success.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Present of Socks to the Iredell Blues.—We learn that the ladies of South Iredell (God bless them!) have donated 100 pairs woolen socks to the Iredell Blues, Capt. Simonton, presented through T. S. Byers, Esq.

It is hoped this example will be emulated all over the country, for the soldiers generally. Like others, the ladies of Statesville have done much for the soldiers, but they are ready and willing to do more.—*Iredell Express.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE MONTGOMERY GREYS.

CAMP FISHER, Aug. 26th 1861

This Company is at present encamped at High Point. The following is a list of officers and privates, viz: W Davidson Barrenger, Captain; J W Ewing, 1st Lieutenant; S R Townsend, 2d do; Duncan A McRae, 3d do.; Nivin Clark, O S.; James L McRae, 2d Sergt; Elias Hurlee, 3d do.; John T Mason, 4th do.; Benj J Townsend, 5th do; G M Ballard, 1st Corporal; Argus McAuley, 2d do.; D H Coggin, 3d do.; Elisha Hudson; W F Lisk and W G Warner Musicians.

Privates.—Cyrus P Andrews, Miles M Ballard, [illegible] Bird, J A Ballard, Collin Bird, George E Barringer, Eli H Brewer, J Calais, J M Calais, Wm Calais, J A Cranford, Wm Cook, N L Cook, Lewis Cook, D F D Chancey, M A Chancey, Robt Davis, John Deberry, Ben Deberry, Wm J Dunn, John H Frazer, Jesse Gadd, Wm Gadd, W G Gardner, W T Green, J M Hearn, J N Harper, Joel Henderson, M A Hurt, Samuel Hight, Eli Harris, H H Hudson James Howell, [67 years of age,] John Hunsucker, Wilson Haywood, I L Hill, J W Hall, Wm Hutchinson, Thomas Johnson, Washington Lisk, Jesse M Luther, G W Luther, A W Leach, Malcom Lemond James A Lassiter, M A Moore, James McKenzie, E J McInnis, John L Matheson, Sampson Morris, Geo W McRae, H M Miller, Richardson Morris, John McLean, Howell McDonald, James Morris, N W Nichols, John C Parker, J A Pittman, A Parsons, L A Parnell, J W Roper, J T Richardson, L Robinson, J L Robinson, J R Smith, J A Smith, M H Stutts, J A Sedberry, Calvin Smith, Ira Smith, Thos F Teal, Wm Tippet, P T Tolbert, James Ussery, James A Warner, Edward Wade, A S Wright, D R Webb.

Stay Law.—We see that Mr. Lane, of Wayne, has introduced another Stay Law in the Legislature. It is as defective as the old law—it fails to bind a man's property for his debts. When judgments have already issued, it creates a lien on the property, but the act does not make the property of debtors liable for debts where no judgments have been obtained. In this way those who have been indulgent are made liable to lose their claims, if the debtor chooses to sell or dispose of his property, while those who bring suit and pushed the debtor are secured. Why don't those who think it necessary to have a stay law, frame one in accordance with equity and justice—simply provide that the debtor's property shall remain liable for his debts, and provide against his disposing of it as long as he takes advantage of the law and refuses to pay just claims against him. We do not think it right to post any man to a settlement at this time, unless it is some stubborn or mean person who has money plenty and is striving to avoid payment anyhow (though we think the majority of people are as able to pay now as at any time) but in providing against oppression, care should be taken to secure creditors in their rights, and prevent fraud and dishonesty on the part of those who are able to pay and will not.

Mr. Lane's bill is, if anything, worse than the act passed at a former session. If we must have a stay law, let it be a fair one; but we think experience will prove that such laws not only injure and cripple the class they are designed to benefit, but do more to destroy confidence between man and man and retard business than anything else. We are for any measure that will really benefit the people and relieve the necessities of the honest debtor, but we cannot believe that such a stay law as was adopted by the last and now proposed in the present session of the Legislature, will do either. It will aid a few to cheat and defraud their creditors, while the greater portion of our people will be made to suffer, if they are not ruined. Besides, there are suits pending in our Courts against non-residents, Northern men, who owe our people just claims, and who own property here sufficient to satisfy those claims. Ought not the law to take its course in their cases, and the property made to satisfy their debts? Certainly. Then why don't our legislators exempt such cases from being shielded by a stay law?

The fact is, there is too much legislation of an impracticable, unnecessary, mystified kind, by a set of men unacquainted with the wants and business of the country. Our revenue bills, &c., clearly sustain this assertion. We know that some of our legislators are practical business men, but they are out-numbered and over-ruled by those who are not and never will be.

Charlotte Democrat

About Salt.—We regret to learn (says the Iredell Express) by the following correspond

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA!—On Friday we received the first exciting information of the attack by a large Lincoln force on Hatteras Batteries, which are located on a new inlet to Pamlico Sound, some 20 or 30 miles North of Ocracoke inlet, where the little village of Portsmouth is situated. This inlet is not laid down on any map that we have seen except Cooke's. It is probably 80 or 90 miles below Newbern. Part of a North Carolina regiment has been stationed there, the remainder being at the stronger works at Portsmouth. It is said that they had mounted 18 guns at their earth-works.

The disastrous and alarming intelligence has since been fully confirmed.

A private letter from Raleigh, of the 30th, informed us that "Gov. Clark received this morning from Gen. Gatlin a dispatch that Fort Hatteras had been taken by the yankees. We had 580 men there, among them Capt. Barron and Col. J. A. J. Bradford. Everybody here wears a long face, and there are many sad hearts. We, who have feared just this thing a long time, are more anxious than some others. Capt. Crossin is here, and says he has, on every visit, remonstrated, and begged that something might be done, with no effect. General Gatlin telegraphed for all the troops that could be spared. Some leave this afternoon. The Artillery at camp will leave to morrow."

Any one will see by consulting the map, that the possession of Pamlico Sound gives the enemy, if he has light draught boats as it is stated, access to more than half, and far the richest and most productive part, of the coast of North Carolina. The extent of the disaster therefore, cannot be over estimated.

We copy all that we have seen of the particulars.

FROM THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

Invasion of North Carolina—Capture of Fort Hatteras.—The long-talked of expedition from Fortress Monroe got off on Monday last, under command of Gen. B. F. Butler. It consisted of the first class frigates *Minnesota*, and *Wabash*, the *Pawnee*, the *Monticello*, *Harriet Lane*, *Adelaide*, and several others, along with some twenty or twenty-five gun boats. The destination of this formidable fleet was unknown to the agent of the Associated Press at Fortress Monroe when it sailed, but its object was fully developed yesterday morning.

We learn from a source every way reliable, that at an early hour yesterday morning, it became evident to the small Confederate force stationed at Fort Hatteras, on the coast of North Carolina, that the fleet, which was first discovered off Hatteras Tuesday evening, contemplated an attack at that point. About half-past nine o'clock, the powerful vessels opened fire on the Fort The fire was vigorously returned, but after twenty pounds from the Fort, the ammunition became exhausted and the entire garrison, under command of Capt. Barron, late of the United States Navy, surrendered, and were made prisoners by Butler and his vandals.

We have been unable to learn the loss of life, if any. Had ammunition been abundant, it is scarcely probable that the Confederates could have maintained their position against a fleet which conbined 100 powerful guns, and a fighting force of 4,000 men. The garrison, we hear, consisted of but 880 men, not all of whom, it is thought, were fit for duty. It is stated that when the ammunition became exhausted, the men sallied out to the beach, and with their muskets made every effort to prevent the Hessians from landing, but the war steamers immediately poured into their midst such a shower of shell, that they were forced to take shelter behind the fort.

The fort was erected but a few months since, and it is not presumed that it is of a very formidable character. It was built for only 20 guns, and it is not believed that all of this number were in position.

Those familiar with the fort and the coast generally, inform us, that without the co-operation of a fleet outside, (which the Confederate Government cannot command,) it will require a force of 30,000 men to dislodge the Yankees. We know that several regiments are now on their way to the fort from various points, and if there is any possibility of ousting the vandals, it will be done. The position is of great consequence to the Confederate government, and it must be retaken at all hazards.

We understand that great excitement prevails at Goldsboro' and other towns in Eastern Carolina, but the late hour last night at which we gathered such particulars as are here given, prevented us from receiving such details by telegraph as we made every effort to obtain. We hope to receive further particulars to-day.

The Wilmington Journal's dispatches state that the action commenced at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, and continued till midnight. That it was resumed on Thursday morning and continued till 11 A. M. when the garrison surrendered.

The Journal speaks very plainly on the subject, as follows:—

"Recent events coming home to our own State, hovering over our own coast, threatening our own homes, approaching to our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic-stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defence of our coast. Over and over again have we sounded the alarm, until we made ourselves odious to the complacent headmen about the Capitol, a thing which we regretted but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not take our course, say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves? If they can, who will believe them?

"The force at Hatteras has fallen into the hands of the enemy not for many want of gallantry on their part, but because they had to sufficient amount of ammunition, and because they were neither sustained nor had works sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them (4,000 men and 100 guns.) There was no provision made to secure their retreat.

"But the reply to all who urge anything, has heretofore been, 'Oh, no, there is no danger, you are only scared.' The people have had enough of this, they will not act as fools themselves. There has been no earthly use in depending upon the authorities, so far, at least.

"Col. Fremont is the superior officer of Artillery in this section. Let the people sustain him in carrying out immediate measures for the defence of this part of the State. Let us have the guns. There are plenty of them at Portsmouth. By and by, after a while, quick as we can, don't be in a hurry, don't bother us, won't do any longer. We have seen and borne with that sort of thing long enough. Break up the circumlocution office. This is no time for manœuvring for office or political preferment. We must rouse up our energies and repel this midnight attack.

"Pity some or all of the no-danger-nobody-hurt—you-are-all-scared officials and others we wot of, had not been down at Hatteras in place of Bradford and Barron."

Saturday's Journal follows up the above from its Friday's issue as follows:

"Our people are taking things in their own hands. They have to do so. The people of New Hanover County have companies in many of the State regiments and volunteer regiments in Virginia, they have them at the encampments in this State, they have poured out their means liberally—they must do so again.

"The men of the East must depend solely upon themselves while contributing far more than their quota to the general defence.

"Col. Fremont and General Gatlin must be sustained by the people. They are now operating here on means devised by the Safety Committee, not from Raleigh, to which however we must pay a tribute. I think God the Military Board is gone. Let Governor Clark do something to redeem the State from the disgrace inflicted upon her by the disaster—the shameful sacrifice of our men at Hatteras. Brave men fallen into the hands of the relentless Butler, while men can be rich in their clears at Raleigh and pen post at any distance for adequate preparation! A high show in Virginia is a good thing, but a decent regard for our own exposed coasts is also a good thing—yes, a better thing. A stitch in time saves time, but we fear that there are not wanting those among the politicians of this State whose sectional prejudices are so large, and their souls so small that they would sooner see our sea-coast towns burned down—Wilmington part cularly—than not.

"Call no troops from Virginia. Stop no more regiments. Give us the means and the coast people will take care of the coast themselves, and let their men in Virginia fight there.

"Engineers we want—and must be had immediately for coast defences—see notice. Let every man, who can spare one or more, send him along to Capt. Rankin immediately. Our coast is about to be invaded. We must be prepared to meet the enemy, or lose all.

"The Militia of New Hanover and Brunswick will take notice that Col. Fremont has issued orders for their immediate assembling, on or later than 2d Sept and with whatever arms and ammunition they may have] to repel a threatened invasion by the enemy. Hatteras batteries have fallen and upwards of 800 brave North Carolinians have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Let every man be ready!"

LATER.—We learn verbally that Col. Bradford and a number of citizens of Newbern who had seized what arms they could get, had arrived at Fort Hatteras in the steamer Winslow only half an hour before the surrender; that the cash in the banks at Newbern was brought up the road to Goldsborough on Saturday, and the women and children of that town and section were leaving for the interior. The men were under arms. Also that 3,000 troops had arrived in Newbern up to Saturday morning, and 3,000 more were expected during that day. The prizes of the Winslow had been sunk in the channel, to prevent the passage of enemy's vessels. The cars going North were filled with troops from the South, bound to Virginia. We have not heard whether any of them were stopped in this State.

The steamer Winslow returned to Newbern on Thursday night, bringing Lieut. Citizen, of Capt. Lamb's company, (of Newbern, we believe,) who escaped, and who states that—

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side. On Thursday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped. Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson, Major Gilliam, Major Andrews, and all the captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, was 853. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender. The bombardment is represented as most terrific.

Lt. Knight and Lt. Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Tindell, we believe from Lenoir, was brought up.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 or after on Thursday.

Saturday's Wilmington Journal says,—

"We regret to learn by a passenger who arrived here this morning that there are not wanting the gravest suspicions of treachery attaching to a person with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breast-works at Hatteras, lagged strangely behind, but was not particularly noticed, he occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combatant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the enemy and given them information. He straggled near a signal pole and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition but would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumors in Goldsboro' designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant and popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

"At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, as it is known that the notorious Butler of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition."

LATEST.—A letter from Wilmington this morning states that the mails from Newbern and the North, due there yesterday, failed; and adds,—

"There is a report here, brought by passengers arriving this morning from the North, that Washington, N. C. has been burnt by Gen. Butler. It is not credited here."

[Washington is only about 75 miles from Hatteras Inlet, with apparently only the River and open Sound between.]

A gentleman who came over the Railroad from Weldon to Warsaw on Saturday last, informs us, that everybody was condemning the officials at Raleigh for the gross neglect which has led to this terrible disaster.

LIBERAL.—We are informed by Mr. Powers, that he and his attendants and between 100 and 200 boxes sent by families of our two Companies at Yorktown to "the boys" there, were all passed free, down the Cape Fear, over the Wilmington and Weldon, Weldon and Petersburg, Petersburg and Richmond, and York River Railroads, and on the steamer Logan to Yorktown. Every facility and kindness were shown him along the whole route, there and back; he was not even allowed to pay for his meals at hotels where the purpose of his journey happened to be known. Government wagons, too, were at his service at Petersburg and Richmond.

This community owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr Powers and to all who thus aided his generous purpose.

Mr. P. informs us that the Regiment (and other troops at its new post) is in every way, except as to good water, more comfortable than at Yorktown. The water is brackish, and is kept *riled* by the constant drawing; but good water is obtained about a mile distant. There is a good market, fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry, eggs, &c., at reasonable prices. Our companies have saved enough of their rations, by getting so much from home, to have all their tents floored, and to procure other comforts. It was said that the regiment was to be paid off to-day. There was very little sickness in the Fayetteville companies, and the change was considered beneficial to the health generally.

T. D. MCDOWELL, Esq.—The Wilmington Journal states that the member of Congress from this District has been confined to his bed for five weeks, unable to attend to his official duties or to his correspondence. We regret to hear it.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Manassas, on the 17th ult., John Henry Cobb, and on the 22d, George W. Cole and John W. Hart, of Guilford, members of Captain Scott's "Dixie Boys."

At the house of Charles Bates, Esq. in Richmond, on the 28th, Capt John H. Boyd, of the 11th North Carolina regiment. His father took his remains home for interment.

At Camp Bee, Va., David Jarrell, of Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. State troops.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS.

In addition to those acknowledged in the last Observer, the following have been received:—

From Mrs. E. J. Lilly 8 blankets. 4 pairs Socks. Mrs. J. D. Starr 3 blankets. Miss Hattie Starr 25 pairs Socks. Mrs. M. Flack 2 Quilts lined with Blankets, and 1 Pillow and Pillow case. Mrs. J. H. Cook 2 Blankets. Mrs. E Glover, 2 Blankets. Mrs. A. P. Hurt, 2 Blankets. Mrs. A. W. Steel, 2 Wool Counterpanes. Mrs. French Strange, 2 Blankets. Miss Marion Sandford, 2 Blankets.

H. MCNEILL, Sh'ff.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—A friend on Rockfish sends us the following:—

NOBLE LIBERALITY.

I noticed in the Observer of Thursday last, among the contributions of blankets, that Mrs Arnett gave two blankets and two quilts. Mrs. Arnett is dependent on her daily labor for a living—her husband and three brothers are in the army, all of whom she influenced to enter into the service of her country—so different from a great many wives and sisters, who insist on their husbands and brothers remaining at home. I was pleased to see this contribution published, which was liberal throughout, as I intended to give all the blankets I had But after seeing Mrs. Arnett's contribution, I shall not make mine until I see if I can't buy some more. In addition to what she has already done, she wishes to knit one dozen pair socks, if she can procure wool. Stir up, you wealthy, or you will be outdone in liberality by the poor of our country. Mrs. Arnett shall never want a friend.

ESPER.

To the Editors of the Observer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Aug. 31, 1861.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons;—This is our Superior Court week, Judge Howard presiding. This is his first visit to our section. I think he will make one of our best Judges, being a young man of fine talent and pleasant manners. The usual amount of business was despatched

The war enthusiasm is still at a high pitch, and old Montgomery will, as usual, do her whole duty and send her full quota to the field With a population of 5000 whites, she has three full companies. The first, under Capt. Cochran, is at Manassas; the second, under Capt. Barringer, at High Point. The third was started at a Mass Meeting in Bruton's District about two weeks ago, when the second was made full and the third commenced with 17. Some 300 persons were present. Every Lady in the section was present, with boxes, trunks and baskets filled with the good things of life. Speeches were delivered by Col. S. H. Christian, E. G. L. Barringer, Mr Hurley Jordan and others.

The third company is now full, and on yesterday elected D. R. Cochran Captain, Jesse A. Sanders 1st Lt., Mr. Clark 2d, Jesse Spencer 3d. They will be off in two weeks, when the fourth company (our full quota of 45,000) will be started. A Barbecue will come off in the Fork District on Saturday the 7th Sept., when the fourth company will be started, and will doubtless be filled in three or four weeks.

What county off the railroads and large towns can beat Old Montgomery?

Our crops are fine. We will make enough for two years, and every thing we can spare is for the war. Our Ladies, too, are doing their full duty in supplying Socks, Blankets, and other comforts for the soldiers. S. H. C.

COKE.—This article of necessity in the operations of iron men is prepared at Egypt by Mr. McClane from the coal of the Egypt shaft. We learn that Messrs. Hart & Bailey of Wilmington have tried it at their Foundry and speak of it as very good. It was found to take 400 lbs. of coke to melt down 2000 lbs. of iron. Messrs. Hart & Bailey sent an order for 25 to 50 tons.

THE COMING MAN.—It is not we alone of the South who see in the Northern signs of the times the near approach of a military despotism, preceded and accompanied as it doubtless will be by rivers of blood. In the second letter of Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, written at Washington on the 26th July, and just returned to this country in the Times of the 10th August, we find the following remarkable sentence, speaking of the Administration at Washington:

"The sword they have drawn is held over their heads *by the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread.*"

If Lincoln were a military man, his would be the footsteps. But it will be some leader of a mob, now unknown, who will first sack some of the great cities, and then supplant the government. Russell adds.—

"The Ministers are already ordered to resign by the masters of the mob, and suffer a just punishment for their temporary submission to the clamor of the crownless monarch of the Northeast. The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, whose brother fell at the head of his regiment in the field, is accused of making the very submission—which was indeed a crime, if ever it occurred—by the very people who urged it upon him, and there are few Ministers who escape invective and insinuation."

As to the receipt of the news by Lincoln and Scott, Mr. Russell says,—

"Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse at Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. Gen. Scott, whether he disapproved, as it is said, the movement onwards or not, *was certain that the Confederates would be defeated.* Every hour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire, some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to four o'clock or so, when the victory seemed decided in favor of the Federalists; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, *it is affirmed that up to eight o'clock in the evening Gen. Scott believed in the ultimate success of the U. S. troops, who, under his own immediate orders, had never met with a reverse.* The President, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at work far into the night; and as the oracles of fate uncoiled from the wires, gloom gathered on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, *they retired, leaving hope behind them.*"

"*The volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the volunteer officers.* The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was *a good thing they were beaten*, as it would put an end to the fighting; "*he was quite sure none of his men would ever face the Confederates again.*" Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well. And so on."

"Had the Confederates been aware of their success, and followed up their advantage early on Monday morning, there was no reason on earth why they should not have either got into Washington or compelled the whole of the Federalist army that kept together and could not escape, as it was all on one road, to surrender themselves prisoners, with all they possessed."

Speaking of the gangs of loafing soldiers, mostly without arms and belts, and some shoeless, who perambulated the streets of Washington after the battle, and who, he says, are better than "their officers, who are crowding about the hotels and talking of *their "whipping" with complacency and without shame*," Mr. Russell says,—

"One man dressed in uniform had the impudence to come into my room to-day, and, after a series of anecdotes, which would furnish a stupendous sequel to Munchausen, as to his valor, "masked batteries," charges of cavalry, &c., to ask me for the loan of $5, on the ground that he was a waiter at the hotel at which I had stopped in New York. I could perceive by his talk and by that of some other soldiers the mode in which these stories about "charges" and "masked batteries" are made up."

"*There must be an infatuation, which amounts to a kind of national insanity, in a portion of the North*, or is it possible that they believe what the journals tell them: that they are the strongest, bravest, richest, mightiest people in the world, and that they have only to will it, and the world—including the Confederate States—is prostrate before them? The exaggerations and misstatements of part of the American press would certainly lead those who believed it to such conclusions."

THE ARMIES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Dispatch gives an interesting statement of these. Gens. Lee and Loring are operating against Rosencrans, on the Cheat Mountain, in Randolph county. More than a hundred miles from these, with stupendous and impassable mountains, and no direct road, between them, is the army of Gens. Floyd and Wise, on New river, in Fayette county. Lee is in the Northwest proper. Wise in the central West. Lee's object is to drive the enemy out of the State, and get possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and thus cut off connection between Washington city and Cincinnati and St. Louis. Floyd's is also to drive the enemy out and to get possession of Kanawha valley and its Salt works, at the same time to support the Southern sentiment in Eastern Kentucky—an object of great importance now, in the crisis now approaching in that State. The Dispatch confidently expects the success of both expeditions, but not without a good deal of hard fighting.

THE NORTHERN PEACE PARTY.—Lincoln is making prodigious efforts to crush this party, and it is quite possible that he may succeed, for a time. Military mobs, mussling the press, and dungeons, are potent instruments of tyranny. All that the South has to do to render them inefficient, is to whip the yankees in every battle. So long as wretchedly incompetent officials allow of such disasters as that at Hatteras, so long will Lincoln succeed in keeping down opposition to his tyranny.

The N. Y. Daily News, speaking plainly about the seizure of its issues, says,—

"Of every hundred voters in the city of New York, seventy-five are antagonistic to the harsh and unconstitutional measures adopted by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, and an equal proportion are absolutely friends of the Peace party. The city is quiet now—calm as a tropical sea when not a breath stirs the flapping sail; but it is the calmness that precedes the hurricane. We are like men here sleeping within a magazine, where the train is laid and the blazing torch is at hand; one spark may spread ruin and desolation around. If the Administration will but pause, look about, take note of what is the true feeling, and ponder, much that is terrible may be avoided."

"Citizens cast into dungeons without public charge against them and without hope of trial; private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the press humbled, threatened and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of fanaticism. What ever did Louis XVI. so tyrannical and dangerous? and yet he lost his head. What ever did Great Britain so unjust to provoke the indignation of her colonies? and yet she alienated them from her forever."

"When the people do wake to a sense of injury—to a full conception of what they have lost and what they are losing—to an understanding that they are gliding by rapid steps from freedom to bondage, they will not lack the impulsive action of the Parisian at his barricades, or the resolution of their forefathers at Lexington and Bunker Hill."

THE MARCH OF TYRANNY.—Washington dates of the 29th ult. state that "Hereafter political arrests are not to be published."

Hereafter, therefore, men are to be seized and incarcerated in some Bastile, and nobody to know of it. The Spanish Inquisition is revived. If there is any spirit of liberty at the North, it must soon show itself, and when it does, wo to Lincoln and his advisers.

Purchase of War Steamers.—President Davis having been authorized to purchase large war steamers, the Richmond Examiner says, on the best authority, that an offer will be brought before the President, by the agent of the proprietors in England, to sell to the Confederate Government three entirely new screw steamers, which are now awaiting, at a convenient distance, the result of the negotiations for their sale.

STOCKS.—Stocks were very dull at New York on the 27th. North Carolina bonds had fallen to 54; Virginia 51, Tennessee 42½, Missouri 41¼.

THE BLOCKADE—*Prospect of War between the United States and England.*—The Richmond Examiner has learned from the proper Department at Richmond, that the British Ship Alliance has broken the blockade, and safely entered the port of Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of general articles, some cases of arms, 199,000 percussion caps, large quantities of medicines, quicksilver, pig iron, sheet iron, tin plate, several thousand dozen of spool cotton, &c., &c.

The captain of the Alliance was expected at Richmond on Friday, to offer his cargo to the government.

Upon these facts the Examiner makes the following highly important remarks:—

"It is further stated that at the time the Alliance entered the line of the blockade at this point, a number of merchant vessels were observed out at sea; and it was supposed that they might follow the Alliance in, under the protection of a British steamer that was lying off the coast.

"This is the first instance, we believe, of the ingress of a vessel of a neutral power into our blockaded ports; and as such is entirely sufficient to furnish the occasion for freeing the neutral trade of the British Government from further restrictions.

"It is well known that several of our own vessels have made their egress from the blockaded ports, and that some of them have done so in repeated instances. The late intelligence from Europe reports two arrivals from Southern ports, viz: the Genoa, from Savannah, at Deal, and the Kaler, from New Orleans, at Barcelona.

"It is to be understood, however, that in contemplation of public law, the escape of the blockade by our own vessels cannot properly, or perhaps justly, free the commerce of a neutral. When, however, as in the case of the Alliance, the vessel of a neutral power itself runs the blockade, through either the inefficiency or remissness of the cruisers, or even through some accident *unaccounted for*, there is no doubt that in the common estimation of international law, the blockade is positively and permanently broken.

"The test of the blockade for England, so far as her own rights are involved, is positively determined; and the circumstances attending the adventure of the Alliance point to prompt and effective measures for the assertion of those rights. The British Government is distinctly and firmly pledged by the declarations of Lord Palmerston in Parliament to declare the blockade void on the successful breaking of its lines by a single vessel. It is known that a number of British war vessels are now stationed immediately on the North Carolina coast, and that the running of the blockade by a British merchantman at Beaufort was performed in the sight of one of them. The late additions to and concentration of the British squadron, or rather fleet, off the Southern coast, means something. There has never before been such a formidable array of modern war vessels around and about our coasts. The British fleet, now under the command of Admiral Milne, numbers forty-two vessels, with an armament of 497 guns, and between six and seven thousand men. In fact, every circumstance aids the conclusion that if the Lincoln Government shall insist upon any further continuation of the blockade, the preparations of the British Government are complete, instant and fully resolved upon for a naval war with the United States, to be commenced immediately off the coasts of the Atlantic."

"When the news that the *Alliance* has safely entered the port of Beaufort reaches the British Government, it can scarcely do otherwise than give public notice of the inefficiency and invalidity of the blockade, and declare it to be raised, *de facto* and *de jure*. British merchants will immediately send to the Southern ports vessels laden with such stores as they may suppose most saleable in the country, and commissioned to bring back cargoes of tobacco and cotton. Should the Government of the U. S. be mad enough to interfere with any one of them, either going or returning, it will violate a principle of international right so clearly established and admitted by all nations, that the event will bring upon it the maritime force of the civilized world. Nor will it be possible for that Government to reassert and re-establish another blockade of that coast during the war; for that would be child's play, and nations cannot be so trifled with.

"In a couple of months more we may, therefore, reasonably anticipate the reopening of European commerce; and the consequences of that event to ourselves and its effects upon the war can scarcely be too highly stated. It will forthwith give us all the material and arms we want for the equipment of illimitable armies, and it will fill the Treasury with the proceeds of the cotton crop. It will end the deprivation of the thousand and one comforts and utilities under which we have all silently suffered, and would suffer silently for years, if the public welfare rendered that proper. It will make the further prosecution of hostilities by the North so clearly insensate and suicidal, that we may suppose even the Government of Lincoln and the Abolitionists of Boston will perceive the necessity of an immediate peace at any price."

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On Wednesday the House of Commons passed the bill to submit to the people to vote, at the November election, whether the State Convention shall meet again. An amendment offered by Mr. Person, limiting the existence of the Convention to Jan. 1, 1862, was rejected. On this question, Mr. Wright of Cumberland said—

"He was opposed to the amendment, as he was to the entire bill. He desired harmony in the State. It was no time for division and strife. All should be united in the great contest against the common foe. He was in favor of the Convention assembling and doing up its work. It had important business to do, and he was in favor of its being done."

Mr. Merrimon moved to strike out the preamble Agreed to, 54 to 45.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alfred, Autry, Barringer, Baxter, Blue, Bowman, Branch, Cannaday, Clark of Craven, Clark of Davidson, Cowles, Crawford, Davis of Bladen, Davis of Halifax, Ewell, Farrow, Ferguson, Fisher, Foy, Gaither, Gentry, Gorrell, Green of Chatham, Harrington, Henry, Hill, Horton, Jenkins, Kallum, Latham, Lemmonds, Liles, Logan, McCleese, McMillan, Mendenhall, Merrimon, Mitchener, Newby, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Perkins, Person, Rogers, Russ, Shaw, Simonton, Small, Speight, Stanford, Tapscott, Taylor, Ward, Waters, Watson, Waugh, Whitehurst, Williams of Nash, Wishart, Woodard and Wooten—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Bridgers, Bullock, Bynum, Davis of Mecklenburg, Fagg, Farthing, Ferebee, Fleming, Foust, Galloway, Green of Stanly, Guthrie, Hall, Hanes, Harris, Hayes, Howard, Jordon, Kelly, McBee, Meares, Mebane, Mordecai, Patterson, Poindexter, Polk, Pope, Potts, Shober, White, Wilkerson, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Pasquotank, Winslow, Woodfin and Wright—37.

Six votes for Confederate Senators have been taken, without result. On the third the joint vote stood thus: W. T. Dortch 56, S. J. Person 33, T. L. Clingman 20, David S. Reid 14, David Outlaw 7; the rest of the votes being divided between Messrs. W. A. Graham, George Davis, W. W Avery, J. M. Morehead, Bedford Brown, W. N. Edwards, J. W. Osborne and W. S. Ashe. Messrs. Bragg, H. T. Clark, W. N. H. Smith and D. S. Reid were withdrawn.

A resolution passed in aid of Col. Kirkland's (11th) Reg't, which has an unusual amount of sickness.

A resolution to pay out of the State Treasury the quota of direct taxes required by the Confederate tax law. Tabled. 18 to 12.

A resolution to erect a hospital at Richmond was passed. And another to furnish each regiment with hospital stores

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Quarter-master and Paymaster General, denying the statements contained in Mr. Wooody's memorial, as published in our last, so far as his office was concerned.

We learn that a Stay Law abolishing the Courts has been passed—in a form, as we are inclined to believe, far more pernicious than that which the Supreme Court pronounced unconstitutional—probably something like the bill which is so ably exposed by our sensible and independent contemporary of the Charlotte Democrat.

Also that the bill to lay off the State into ten Congressional Districts has passed, not in the shape as copied from the Charlotte Democrat, in our last, but as follows:

1st District—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrell and Bertie.

2d District—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

3d District—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

4th District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

5th District—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

6th District—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

7th District—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

8th District—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland.

9th District—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

10th District—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancy, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

[It is said that this arrangement was made with a special view to giving the Democrats seven out of the ten members.]

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A provoking failure of the mail having occurred, we are without Saturday's Richmond and Petersburg papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Republican of this morning says that a battle across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

Early this morning the Confederates opened fire with two rifled cannon, about one-quarter of a mile beyond Bailey's, driving in the Federal pickets, and following them within one and a half miles of Franklin's brigade.

Three thousand Federal troops, with five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and eight hundred were sent into a corn-field. The Confederates are now eight hundred yards distant.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The Confederates have arrested Col. Strother, proprietor of Berkeley Springs, (Porte Crayon,) and sent him to Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.—Active skirmishing commenced at Fall's Church on Wednesday afternoon. It is the opinion that a general engagement will take place at an early day.

President Davis's health has much improved. He approved several bills to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30th.—The Times says that Gen. Scott expresses the opinion that the Confederates must make an attack at an early day.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30th.—Daniel Dicker, editor of the Hagerstown Mail, and General McKaig, of Alleghany County, have been arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29th.—Wm. Patrick, a Wall Street broker, has been sent to Fort LaFayette; also Ellis B. Schnabel, charged with preaching secession, peace, and other treasonable doctrine.

David Wilmot (proviso) is dying of cancer in the stomach.

The Commercial says that the Captain of a Marine vessel, captured by a privateer in May, has escaped, bringing valuable information regarding the fortifications at Hatteras inlet. Doubtless ere this he has guided the naval expedition there, which will operate in the reduction of the batteries.

SANTA FE, Aug. 17th.—750 troops from Fort Fillmore were surrendered to 800 Texan Rangers and released on parole, the Texans retaining their arms and the horses belonging to three companies of mounted Riflemen.

Gen. Wm. Pelham and Col. Clement have been arrested, having been suspected of giving information to the Texans at Fort Bliss. Col. Clement took the Lincoln oath, and was released. Gen. Pelham refused to take the oath

Col. Canby has suspended the Habeas Corpus in New Mexico. Fort Staunton has been burnt by his orders.

The Battle of Oak Hills.—Gen. McCulloch's official report to the War Department states his loss at 265 killed, 800 wounded, and 30 missing. The enemy's loss he states at 800 killed, 1000 wounded, and 300 prisoners. He captured 6 pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of small arms and several standards.

MEMPHIS, (via Paducah,) Aug. 28.

Reported Victory of the Southern Forces in Missouri.—It is reported here that there was a battle on yesterday at Cape Girardeau. The Confederates were victorious. This intelligence created considerable commotion at Cairo.

A Change in the Command at Pensacola—Gen. Bragg Ordered to the Army of the Potomac.—The Charleston Mercury says, editorially, and upon reliable authority, we are informed, that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been transferred from Pensacola, at which post he was in command, to the Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General Anderson succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

Gen. Bragg is a native of North Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1837, was distinguished at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista, resigned in 1856 and went to planting in Louisiana. On the secession of Louisiana he received the appointment of Brigadier General from President Davis. It is said that his transfer from Pensacola to the army of the Potomac is worth *fifty guns* to the cause of the South.

DISORGANIZED REGIMENTS.—New York papers of the 29th state that of the 2d Fire Zouaves, which left for Washington on the preceding day, a large proportion were drunk, and their proceedings were of the most disgraceful character.

The Colonel ignored the rights of his officers and put the question of his leadership to the votes of his men. His officers then rushed on him with curses and drawn swords, while the men cheered the Colonel. A U. S. officer remonstrated and was driven off, several swords being lunged at him The men wished to "thrash" their officers, and the officers to "have it out at once." One officer reported to the Colonel on Friday that he had ninety men on his roll, but that eighty of them were in a state of mutiny, and that he could not produce them to be mustered without the aid of force!

A Rush for Aid.—The throng of women and children of volunteers in the 17th and 18th wards, at the distributing office in New York on Friday, was unusually great. One hour before the appointed time of opening, the square in front of the Cooper Institute was crammed with poor people, and when the doors were opened, the pressure to get in was so great that several children would probably have been killed but for the interference of persons connected with the office. The excitement was finally allayed by distributing tickets among the crowd. A large number of the 79th (Highlanders) were cut off without a shilling, in recognition of their prominent part in the recent mutinies and desertions.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Asia brings advices to the 18th inst.

Cotton—Sales on the 17th 8,000 bales. Market firm, prices unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions dull.

SOLDIERS' TENTS.—There has undoubtedly been much to complain of in the provision made to protect our volunteers from the weather. It was so with our Fayetteville Companies, we have heard, though their tents, made here, were of the best material that could be procured here. After brief use at Yorktown, some or all of them had to be replaced, for they became tattered, and leaked. We do not know what they cost.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal has been to visit Camp Wyatt, 15 miles below Wilmington, where the 8th regiment of volunteers is stationed, consisting of four companies from New Hanover, two from Bladen, two from Columbus, one from Robeson, and one from Richmond. After stating sundry pleasant things that came under his observation, he says,—

"Presently the rain, which had been threatening, poured down—the hour of drill being finished about that time, the men double-quicked to their quarters. Happy those who had quarters fit to protect them. There being no cover for the several cooking arrangements, the perfect torrents of water that poured down drove the men away, deluged the food, and damped or extinguished many of the fires. Even if this had not been the case, none of the messes could have stood at the tables to eat in the open air in such a rain. We looked into sundry of the men's tents, and found them hardly drier than where there were no tents. The water might have been slightly *sifted* getting through, but it nearly all got through, nevertheless. The leakiest of these were appropriately stamped "*Leaks*ville—J. M. M." It is said that Mr. Morehead got a contract to furnish these tents to the State at the rate of fifteen dollars each. If so,—(we only speak from common report)—he must have got twice the value of them for any purpose. For the purpose of tents they are really worth nothing. The material is inferior. Totally unsuited for tents. So open in its texture that one indignant sufferer asseverated that there was little or no difference between it and mosquito netting. In truth, it is hardly better than common sheeting."

The Journal spoke of these tents once before, and then said they "cost $16 a-piece, are worthless, no protection from rain, but only fit for sun-shades." We have no doubt they are bad enough, but it strikes us that they are worse in the Journal's eyes, and singled out for this repeated reference, because they happened to be furnished by "Mr. Morehead"—of which, by the way, we never heard before, and know nothing. But the present complaint suggests the inquiry, who contracted for the tents? Was there a sample agreed on of the kind of cloth they were to be made of? Were they made of the kind agreed on? If so, what is Mr. Morehead's fault? If not, why were they received, and

THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

We have published several Federal accounts of the late battle near Springfield, Missouri, and have now before us a statement from a reliable and authentic source. It is contained in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette Extra, and was written by J. T. Hughes, who, the Gazette says, is "a lawyer of Plattsburg, Missouri, and a gentleman of irreproachable character. Mr. H. commanded a Confederate or State regiment of 650 men in the battle, and lost 142 in killed, wounded and missing. Mr. Hughes says:

On the morning of the 10th General Lyon attacked our encampment at break of day, with 14,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, having received large reinforcements within the last few days. The attack was made simultaneously at four different points, Gen. Lyon on the west, Gen. Seigel on the south, Gen. Sturgis on the north, and some other column—Gen. Sweeney's, I think—on the east and southeast. Our encampment was taken somewhat by surprise, but in hot haste soon formed for the battle. The forces engaged were about equal on each side, the Federals having the advantage in position and heavy artillery. The red harvest of death now commenced. The cannonading was most terrible and the slaughter on both sides immense. For six long hours the palm of victory remained undecided. Seven times Lyon was repulsed from the western heights by the Missouri and Arkansas forces, and seven times regained his position. He had a strong force of regulars posted with Totten's battery around his person.

The Missouri troops at the north, the Louisiana troops at the southeast and south, and General Weightman's brigade of Missouri forces at the southeast, including his fine battery of artillery—having been victorious at each point—rallied to the heights on the west, to support Gen. Slack's division, which had borne the brunt of the fight up to that time, for five or six hours unsupported. Gen. Price and Gen. Slack were both actively and gallantly urging forward the column, when Gen Slack was severely wounded and taken from the field; Gen. Price was slightly wounded also, but not disabled.

He continued to lead his wing on to victory most gallantly. Gen. Weightman now filed his column in on the right of my regiment, in Gen. Slack's division, where he fell mortally wounded, near Totten's battery, covered all over with wounds. I received his sword to keep it from the enemy.

Meanwhile the enemy's batteries were captured by the State and Confederate forces, and routed in every direction, except on the heights west, where Lyon commanded in person, and made his last most desperate struggle. Gen. Parsons now advanced with his battery of four pieces, and poured a terrific fire into the enemy's right, while Woodruff's Arkansas battery mowed down his left. At this point of time Gen. McCulloch came up and directed Slack's division to charge Totten's battery in front, and the Arkansas troops on the right flank. This was the most terrrific storm of grape and musketry ever poured out upon the ranks of any American troops. On both sides the men were mowed down like the ripe harvest before the sickle. My own regiment was then decimated and Churchill's and McIntosh's Arkansas regiments, suffered most severely. Here Gen. Lyon was killed, Totten's battery driven from the heights, and his whole force scattered in flight. This ended the bloody strife of that most bloody day. * * * *

It is certain we have gained a great and decided victory over the Federal troops. We captured thirteen of the enemy's best cannon and all the accompanying carriages and ammunition. Also some four hundred prisoners, several stand of colors and a large quantity of good arms.

Mr. Hughes, in a postscript adds:

We have lost a great number of our officers. I will name some of them: Gen. Slack, severely wounded; Gen. Weightman, killed; Lieut. Col. Austin, killed; Col. B. J. Brown, killed; Capt. Blackwood, killed; Capt. Enyard, killed; Lieut. S. S. Hughes, killed, (my own brother;) Capt. Bainbridge, wounded severely. Capt. McCarty, severely wounded, and a great many more. About forty others of my regiment, including the Clay county battalion, have been buried on the battlefield.

Gen Lyon's dead body was given up to his chief surgeon. We have more prisoners than we know what to do with. We cannot feed them. They have been treated well, and all their sick and wounded kindly cared for—their surgeons were invited to come in after their defeat and attended to the wounded, everywhere begging for help and for water. I have never before witnessed such a heart-rending scene—State, Federal and Confederate troops in one red ruin blent on the field—enemies in life, in death friends, relieving each other's agonies and sufferings.

200 of the prisoners taken by the Confederates have been released on parole. An exchange of prisoners has been agreed on.

One company of Iowa volunteers had 59 killed and wounded out of 100.

Gen. Lyon had 2000 Home Guard whom he was afraid to bring into the fight, either because he doubted their courage or their loyalty.

Movements in and about Kentucky.—LEXINGTON, August 23.—The arrival of guns here caused great excitement, and it was increased by the arrival of 200 Lincoln cavalry, from Garrau, sent here to protect the arms to their point of destination. The Home Guards were called out, but many refused to serve. Mr. Breckinridge was call upon to allay the excitement. He said that the first step necessary to promote peace was for the cavalry to retire. He united with his fellow citizens in demanding this. The cavalry abondoned their position and quietly left for their camp.

The crisis in Kentucky has probably been reached. Eighty armed men left this morning, as a posse for the collector, by special train, and captured nine wagons of contraband goods.

Later.—The collector's posse have returned with their captured plunder, which filled 25 freight cars.

Kentucky politics is becoming rancorous. Ultra and conservative troops are quarreling.

A Brush with the Federals.—The Rockingham (Virginia) Register says:

We lean from Capt. Bowman, just from Winchester, that a few of McDonald's Legion (about 200) went from Winchester to Haper's Ferry on Saturday to "look about." The Lincolnites, who occasionally cross over to Harper's Ferry from Sandy Hook, where they are permanently encamped, were in such a hurry to cross the river from the Ferry, that they overloaded a boat, which was sunk in the Potomac, drowning some 5 or 6 Yankee soldiers. The detachment of McDonald's Legion, however, reached the scene of action sufficiently early to kill 8 or 10 of the Hessians, and to capture a good wagon and 6 fine mules. Nobody on our side was hurt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Observations taken from the Alexandria and Loudoun Railroad show that the confederate camps at Leesburg contain 3,000 infantry and six cannon. At a point six miles below, there are 6,000 men, with six cannon. Four miles beyond these are 3,500 men. Also, that there are 2,000 cavalry in Loudoun county.

Reconnoisance and close observation indicate that the rebels are closing in on our lines.

The city is full of Secession rumors to-day. We have various accounts of the rapid and near approach of 170,000 to 200,000 rebels under Beauregard, Lee, Johnston and Jeff. Davis, but all agree that they are coming immediately down upon Washington. Our military gentlemen do not seem to be alarmed. Military men say, with ordinary reliance on raw troops, there is not the least danger.

All the talk about direct attacks on Washington are mere feints to cover Jeff. Davis' real purpose, which is the closing of the lower Potomac, and throwing a strong army across the river into Mary and Charles counties, both of which are Secession. This done, they will march on Annapolis, counting on a formidable rising of Maryland Secessionists for the investment of Washington.

The Potter Committee appointed by Congress to ferret out the disunionists in office has reported twelve disloyal, and many disaffected in the War Department—fifty-one disloyal and ten suspected in the Treasury Department—twenty disloyal and seven suspected in the Interior Department.

The Baltimore papers are hereafter to publish nothing denunciatory of the Government. The Secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the free States. Citizens of Baltimore, of great wealth, are engaged in the business.

It is also strongly intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Provost Marshal flatly refused a pass to Russell, of the London Times, to cross the Potomac.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

The case of Col. McCunn.—The court-martial in the case of Col. McCunn, of New York, found him guilty as charged, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.

Important from Harper's Ferry.—BALTIMORE, August 22.—Information received here leaves no room for doubt that Banks' column has made a flank movement from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook. A gradual concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Monocacy was followed by a general movement of the army, and by noon not a tent or soldier was to be seen in or about Sandy Hook.

The pickets were withdrawn from Harper's Ferry on Thursday night, and the Confederates in squads immediately entered the town. The fact that they immediately exchangsd shots across the river indicated the presence of a considerable force there. The promptness with which they entered the town, almost before our pickets had reached the Maryland shore, shows that they were kept fully informed of our movements by the spies which they undoubtedly manage to keep within the national lines in spite of all precautions. One thing is very certain, however, that the general movement of the army was kept profoundly secret from its own officers, few of whom knew that it was to take place.

[This flank movement looks exceedingly like a retreat.]

Unfortunate Disaster—Loss of the Jeff. Davis.—SAVANNAH, August 22.—A letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated August 21, received here, says: "The crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis arrived here this afternoon. They state that on Sunday morning, while trying to get into St. Augustine, the vessel struck on the bar and was lost. All her guns were saved, with the exception of two small ones."

The Newspaper War in the North.—PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—On the arrival of the New York train this morning, Marshal Milward's officers examined all the bundles of papers for news agents, &c., and seized every copy of the New York Daily News. Its sale has been totally suppressed in this city. The Marshal has notified the persons who called upon him to inquire about the matter, that all parties hereafter found selling the above papers will be arrested, and that he will not permit the Daily News, the Journal of Commerce, or the Day Book to be sent forward.

The Marshal also seized all the bundles of the News at the express office for the West and South, including over one thousand copies for Louisville, and nearly five hundred for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis.

The Marshal also took possession of the office of the "Christian Observer," in consequence of the publication in the last issue of a virulent article on "the unholy war."

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 22.—The sheriff of the county has called out a posse to protect the offices of the "Democrat" and "Republikaner," the proprietors anticipating an attack. There is much excitement among all classes of our citizens, who entertain a strong feeling of resentment against these papers.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—The Cleveland "Democrat," published in Starke county, Ohio, has been totally demolished by the Federal troops.

The Press to be Muzzled.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

The Administration decided to day to take another step, which will be quite as startling as the former, but which is equally founded on sound policy. The Constitution provides for the freedom of speech and of the press. But it provides for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. It has been found that the safety of the Republic required the suspension of that writ. The Administration is now satisfied that the safety of the Republic requires that those papers in the North which do not yield a hearty support to the Government, and to all the measures of the Administration, and which, by their sympathy for the South, nourish at the North a hostile feeling against the Government, shall be warned to desist; and, if they persist, shall be suppressed. Attorney General Bates has been consulted on the subject, who says that the Government would be perfectly justified in doing so.

The Mob Spirit of the North.—Mob law seems to be making rapid strides at the North. We hear almost daily of mobs in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio—in fact, throughout the whole North.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The peace Movements of the North.—NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Danburg Courier is raising the peace flag.

At Fairfield to-day, about 400 persons attempted to raise the Stars and Stripes, but were successfully resisted. A fight ensued. Two peace men, Wilman and Graham, were seriously wounded. Shovels, pickaxes and stones were used, but no fire arms. The peace flag is flying, and there is great excitement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—George Miles and John Garnett Guthrie, of Richmond, Va., collecting agents of tobacco houses, have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Mr. Guthrie is a heavy dealer, and has large consignments here, in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. Guthrie raised $144,000 on shipments, which, through friends and agents, he invested in Confederate and Southern State bonds. Mr. Miles was the agent of James Thomas, and had collected $35,000, and had also made liberal investments in Confederate bonds. About $175,000 was recovered from Guthrie and Miles, principally in bonds, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and $1,000 in gold. A number of letters, addressed to persons in the Southern States, were found in their possession. Thomas J. Carrow and W. M. Pegram, of Baltimore, and W. J. Kelly, have also been arrested. Mr. Kelly had various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, in pockets in his shirt.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREEENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal,*
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 33-3m-pd

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the ipvestment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

IF YOU want the best of BLACK-JACK WOOD at $2 50 per cord, and the best of Pine at $2 per cord, delivered on the Rail Road track, apply to J. Atkinson. He delivers the best wood that is brought to market, and good measure, and has any quantity of it on hand.

J. ATKINSON.

Aug. 1, 1861. 45-1m

Fayetteville and Western PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Stockholders' Called Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was not held for the want of a quorum; and also, an adjourned meeting of the same, for the same cause. Another meeting of the Stockholders is now called to take place in the TOWN HALL on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at 11 o'clock.

By order. JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y Fay. & Wes. P. R. Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1861. 45-tm

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks for the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the sale of GEE'S make of SOCKS and STOCKINGS; they are much better and equally as cheap as the Northern made; let all who wish to encourage Southern enterprise, call and buy a lot for their own wear.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

Fayetteville, July 31, 1861. 44-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 20
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C.

Patterns will be furnished.

Aug. 7. 46*1m

WORTH & DANIEL, *WHOLESALE GROCERS,* AND Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

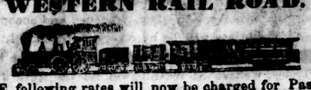
FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

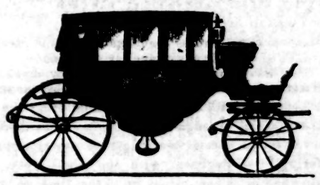
Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

A. A. McKETHAN



WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS, TWO NEW VOLUMES.

Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been atttending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27. 26tf

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.

March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Harper's Magazine for April.

March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for three notes, made payable to Richard J. Millsaps, signed by T. Walter, of four hundred dollars each, and due January the 1st 1862 and 1863 and 1864. I am determined not to pay them, as I have not received value for them.

T. B. WALTER.

Marion District, S. C., July 1861. [41-6m*]

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.

THE MAGISTRATES of Cumberland are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Court for the transaction of public business.

DAVID McNEILL, Ch'n.

Aug. 1, 1861 45-

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville until September.

July 18, 1861. 40tf

Dwelling for Rent.

THE two-story brick building on the corner of Green and Bow streets, known as the Hall building. For particulars apply to D. ANDERSON.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO., Commission Merchants AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

WM. McL. McKAY, Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

RORY McNAIR, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

COMMERCIAL NOTE, Billet Note, Cap, Letter, Bath Letter, Docket, Folio Post, and others Papers in great variety. Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

April 12.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

New York Ledger for April 27.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for April 20th.

April 18. E. J. HALE & SONS.

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.

Oct 1. 57-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞BARGAINS.☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 87

Recruits Wanted for the Confederate Service.

LIEUT. E. SPEARMAN will be in Fayetteville in the course of this week, to open a Rendezvous for Recruits for the Confederate Service. Notice of place will be given upon his arrival.

Aug. 12, 1861. 47-

DESERTER---$30 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of deserter BURWELL HODGES, at any Jail or Military Post in this State. The said Hodges resides in Harnett County, about 7 miles from Averasboro'; has hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, is 5 feet 10 inches high, age 20 years. He enlisted the 29th May, 1861, and deserted about the 1st June.

PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 24 Reg't N. S. T.

July 30. 46tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, wishing to get a little nearer the seat of war, will, on FRIDAY the 20th day of September 1861, sell at public Auction, his HOUSE and LOT at Cedar Creek; Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Bedsteads; Mattresses; Chairs; Tables; Stoves; Carpets; Crockery; Hardware, &c., &c. &c.

Also, two good Ploughs, Hoes, Axes, and many other articles, among which will be found something useful for nearly all trades and professions.

I will also sell a portion of my Medicines, such as Salts, Laudanum, Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Bitters of various kinds, as Quassia, Gentian, Columbo, &c. &c.

I will also sell a very fine MARE, a good YOKE of Oxen, Calf, Buggy, Sulkey, and whatever provision may be on hand on the day of sale, including a small lot of very nice BACON; Molasses, Coffee, &c. &c. &c.

To any one wishing to engage in the practice of Medicine, I will sell a bargain. The location is a good one. Last year, when neither Epidemic nor Contagion prevailed, my practice amounted to $1550 75. I have a good stock of Medicine on hand, the office is as good as new, the Dwelling house has 5 rooms and 4 fireplaces, all necessary outhouses are conveniently arranged, and there is a never-failing Well of good Water in the yard. I will dispose of the entire property on the most favorable terms.

L. W. SMITH.

Terebinth P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.

P. S. I shall continue my practice until the day of sale. Aug. 23 51*6 pd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24 67tf

To Rifle Makers within the State.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions to wit:

		Inches.
BARREL *cast steel or iron; steel preferred.*	Diameter of the bore	.54
	Variation allowed, *more*	.01
	Diameter at the muzzle	.60
	Diameter at breech, between the flats,	1.15
	Length without the breech screw,	33
RAMROD—*steel*—length		38
ARM COMPLETE—length		4'8

IMPLEMENTS: *screw driver,* with cone wrench; wiper, ball *screw, spring vise, bullet mould.*

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordnance Depot, Raleigh, N. C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

Aug. 10. 45*6d

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30 3*

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

John B. McDonald & others, vs M. B. McRae & others.

Petition to divide Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, are non-residents of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1861. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

47*6w] H. H. WEBB, Dep'y Clerk.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 44 Reade Street, New York.